

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912

NO. 38

WAUKEGAN BRIDGE IS UNSAFE

**Must Provide New Bridge on
Genesee Street Crossing
the Ravine**

WILL BE CLOSED SEPT. 26

**State Railroad Commission Orders Electric
Railroad to Build New Structure as
Present One is Dangerous**

On September 26, 1912, by order of the Illinois State Railroad and Warehouse commission, the Genesee street bridge, Waukegan, Illinois, will be declared unfit for further use by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad company and a formal notice to this effect will be presented to the company by the city commission of Waukegan.

Although the bridge was practically speaking condemned a year ago by the state commission, the railroad company was granted a permit to operate their cars over the bridge for a period of one year. This permit was granted by the commission with two restrictions—a "speed" restriction and a "car weight" restriction.

Inasmuch as the company has failed to comply with this order, the "city fathers," to protect their interests will close the bridge on Sept. 26, 1912.

The finding of the commission is presented herewith in a communication from the secretary of the commission Mr. J. J. Dietmeyer, commissioner of public improvements.

Secretary Kilpatrick's letter:

"J. J. Dietmeyer,
Waukegan, Illinois,
Dear Sir:

"In answer to your wire of this date in regard to the action of this commission in regard to the Genesee street bridge on the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad company.

On the 26th day of September the commission entered an order on the recommendation of the consulting engineer to the commission which was as follows:

"On Sept. 6, 1911, prior to the filing of the final order in this case, the engineer further reported to the commission, and that part of his report which is pertinent to his order is as follows:

"As a result of other meetings between Assistant Engineer Van Hook and Mr. Kasselbaum, Engineer M. of W. of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric R. R. company, it developed that Mr. Kasselbaum had furnished us with data with respect to the weight of equipment which was not correct.

"Mr. Van Hook being furnished with correct data, it developed that this bridge would be safe covering a period of another year provided that cars do not exceed the limit of five miles an hour while passing over it.

"This is figured on a basis that no cars shall exceed 90,000 pounds in weight would be permitted to cross the bridge. I would, therefore recommend that this case be disposed of by issuing an order which would provide substantially as follows:

"As a result of corrected data furnished to the railroad and warehouse commission by the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad company permission is hereby given the said Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad company to make use of said bridge for a period of one year from date thereof, providing that no cars, including its load, shall weigh more than 90,000 pounds, and provided further that the speed shall not exceed five miles an hour while crossing said bridge."

The commission being fully advised in the premises and having heard the statements of its engineers and other parties in interest, it is heretofore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the recommendations last above made by the engineer of this commission be and the same are hereby made the order of the commission and the said road is hereby authorized to use said bridge for a period of one year from this date provided that no cars be allowed to pass over said bridge with a weight exceeding 90,000 pounds and provided further that the speed shall not exceed five miles per hour while crossing the said bridge.

It is further ordered that said company prepare plans and be ready to have a bridge completed to take the place of the present bridge one (1) year from this date. By order of the commission this 23rd day of September, 1911, dated at Springfield, Ill.
(Signed) WILLIAM KILPATRICK,
Secretary.

DYNAMITE KILLS MAN

**Lake Geneva Contractor is Victim of a
Peculiar Accident**

Dynamite, which James Judson of Lake Geneva had strapped to the seat in the rear of his motorcycle, exploded when the machine went over a rough piece of road, injuring Judson so badly that he died shortly after being carried to his home.

Judson went to Burlington Friday afternoon to purchase the dynamite for some work which he had to do at Lake Geneva. Securing the explosive, he strapped it securely to the small seat in the rear of the machine, used to carry a second person, never thinking that the jolting of the motorcycle over the rough country roads would be sufficient to "set off" the dynamite.

Everything went well until Judson was only a short distance from Lake Geneva, and encountered an exceptionally rough piece of road, when the dynamite went off with a report which could be heard for a long distance. Attracted by the report, farmers came running to the scene, and found Judson lying alongside of the road, with his clothes torn to shreds, and his body frightfully mutilated. He was unconscious and was carried into the city, surgical attendance being summoned as soon as possible.

He never gained consciousness, however, dying a few hours after the accident.

Judson was about 34 years of age, and was well known in the county surrounding Lake Geneva. The funeral was held from his home in Lake Geneva Sunday afternoon.

ANTIOCH MEN KILL LARGE BEAR IN WISCONSIN

When M. W. Savage and R. E. Simmons came to Vilas county three years ago from near the city of Antioch, Ill., their intentions were to be soil tillers and not bear slayers. They, with their father-in-law, Geo. G. Sanborn, purchased a tract of wild land on the shores of Big Bass lake and the fruits of their unceasing labors have resulted in extra good farm buildings and numerous acres of cropland under cultivation. For three years they have withstood the "call of the wild," but it evidently secured a strange hold much to their enjoyment. For some few weeks past they ran across bear signs near Anvil lake and rigged up a trap, catching the varmint last Monday. It was a large black bear, and his hide was shipped to Milwaukee to be made into a rug.—Vilas County News.

AUTOMOBILIST IS SUED FOR \$10,000 BY CHICAGO BOY

Claiming that he received permanent injuries when he was struck by the automobile belonging to Andrew T. White of Grayslake, Louis Dorf of Chicago a minor, through his father, as his nearest kin, has started suit against the Lake county man in the circuit court, in the amount of \$10,000. The suit was filed Friday.

In the bill it is related that on Aug. 23, 1911, while he was standing on Milwaukee avenue near Irving Park in Chicago, the Dorf boy was struck by the automobile owned and driven by White.

As a result of the accident the boy is charged, received a broken leg besides many cuts, bruises, sprains and shocks to his nervous system so, that he was permanently shocked which in future will cause him pain of body and mind.

MATERIAL FOR NEW DEPOT IS ARRIVING

Work at the new depot site is now beginning in good earnest. Twenty-five carloads of dirt was unloaded for the purpose of filling in on Sunday and this week four carloads of lumber and three of stone were placed on the ground. An employee of the Soo Line company is on the spot superintending the work, and everything now seems to indicate that the long promised, long hoped for new depot will be ready for use by the time the summer traffic is at its height.

Lifelong Eccentric Dresser.

An old man who recently passed away in Whittinsville, Wash., during all the 88 years of his life had never worn stockings—because he hated the feeling of them; nor had he worn anything but a straw hat, summer and winter alike, to keep, as he expressed it, rain and snow from going down his neck.

ALL BODIES ARE NOW RECOVERED

**Unceasing Search Was Ended
Tuesday Afternoon When
Last Body Was Located**

SEARCHED THIRTEEN DAYS

**Coroner Taylor Will Probably Make Rec-
ommendations That Pleasure Crafts
Carry Sufficient Life Preservers**

The unceasing labor of the various searching parties that have patrolled the waters of Fox Lake continually since the night of May 8 were rewarded on Saturday last by locating the bodies of four of the six victims of the drowning accident. After having been in the water eleven days the bodies rose to the surface and three were recovered in the afternoon and near evening a fourth was found.

Among the first to be found was that of George Russell of Ingleside. The funeral was held at Ingleside Sunday afternoon and the remains were interred in the Fox Lake cemetery at Monaville. He is survived by his two small children his only living relatives. His wife who was a daughter of Ola Hanson of Rollins died last September. When he was only a small lad he was left an orphan and was brought up in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stickles of this village.

The remaining two bodies, those of Herman Huhn of Ingleside and Louis Trueschke were found this week, the former on Monday and the latter on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

The complete list of the victims, all of whom have been recovered, follows: Mrs. Mable Hanson, 25 years, Chicago; Thomas Potrick, 23 years, Chicago; Herman Huhn, 19 years, Ingleside; Geo. Russell, 35 years, Ingleside; Jacob Hoefer, 25 years, Desplaines; Michael Klondor, 24 years, Chicago; Louis Trueschke, 26 years, Chicago.

As soon as it was known that the boat had gone down the people in the vicinity went out in motor boats armed with grappling hooks and began to drag the lake. After a few days' fruitless search, a large seine net was put into use with the practical assurance that it would pick up the bodies. This failed to be the case however, despite the fact that it seemed that the bottom of Fox Lake has been gone over as fine as if with a fine-tooth comb. The belief that the current might have carried the bodies into Nippersink lake caused this lake to be dragged also, but without result.

Despite that all efforts seemed to be unavailing, the search was not given up and had the bodies not arisen to the surface when they did, dynamite would have been exploded. This was put off as a last resort because it would have killed so many fish.

Coroner Taylor has been informed of the deaths and the inquest will be held at once. The jury was impaneled several days ago and sufficient evidence taken to identify the bodies that had been recovered up to that time. The coroner now will make an inquisition into the accident and while it will be impossible to attach blame for the accident to anyone as the owner and engineer of the launch was also drowned, it is believed that the coroner will suggest that better life saving facilities be installed on all pleasure boats on the small lakes of the county.

The launch which was of steel sank of its own weight and although the lake has been so thoroughly dragged no trace of it has been found.

Legend About the Wind.

We have plenty of wind in London just now, especially at that corner by Blackfriars Station. But the men of Lincoln assert that the breeziest spot in England is outside their cathedral. According to a local legend, the devil some hundreds of years ago met the wind outside the cathedral and told him to wait there while he went in to see the dean and chapter. The wind is still waiting, for the devil has not yet been able to tear himself away from the congenial society he found on paying his visit. Consequently all the year round a strong breeze blows in front of Lincoln cathedral.—London Chronicle.

OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY

**Exercises will be Held at The Cemetery
Following Decoration of Graves**

As is the usual custom the annual Decoration Day exercises will be held early enough to allow all who wish to take the 10:40 train for Burlington where elaborate services are yearly held.

The parade will be formed on Main street at 8:30 o'clock and after the decoration of the graves a program will be rendered.

The following poem, composed by Mrs. A. H. Williamson who is well known to many of our readers, having been a resident of Millburn for a number of years and who recently moved to Necedah, Wis., is very appropriate for this occasion and many of our readers will no doubt recognize throughout it a familiar strain as this is far from being the first of her writings to appear in the papers of Lake County.

"Tis 'Memorial Day,' the old veteran said,
And he proudly lifted his weary head,
Much had he suffered with age and pain,
But he longed to be out with the boys again.

"You are weary and lame and the sun in a glare,
Better rest at home in your easy chair.
You can see the flag as it floats on high
And watch the soldiers as they pass by."

"Ah! No," he replied, "I must do my share,
I am one of the boys and I must be there,
Can I sit at home when the rest go by?
They are weary and old as well as I."

"Ah! well, I remember the dreary day,
When shoulder to shoulder we marched away,
So few are left of the broken band,
I must be with them in heart and hand."

The life and drum and the bugle blast
Will make us forget the years that are past,
Stand up erect as the flags unfold,
Forget you are weary and lame and old.

It is all in vain for a little band
Shattered and broken before us stand,
With a mighty host we marched away,
Where are the boys in blue today?

Close your eyes and listen then
To the call of the life and drum again.
We cannot see but we feel and hear
A mighty army marching near.

All around us on every side
Rolling on like a flowing tide,
Close together the veterans stand
They feel the clasp of a vanished hand.
Comrades brave who have gone before,
We soon shall meet on a brighter shore,
United again, an army grand,
We will march with you in the better land.

—A. E. H. WILLIAMSON, Necedah, Wis.

MANY FARMERS PLANTING FLAX INSTEAD OF CORN

Many farmers in this county are this year planting other crops instead of corn, as the price of the seed has advanced so much during the past few weeks. Seed corn is now selling at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bushel and farmers are lucky to get it at any price. A large acreage of millet and flax will undoubtedly be sown in this county.

This is the highest that corn seed has been for some little time in this county.

CHIEF EVENT OF THE DAY

**Passing of the Milk Train, Not Charge
of Bull, Caused Young Farm-
er's Haste.**

In rural New England the passing of a railway train is still a matter of public interest quite astonishing to visitors from the city. Last summer three ladies from Boston hired an abandoned farmhouse in northern New England, in a region devoted to dairying. One warm August day they walked through the rocky pastures to a farmhouse three miles distant, in quest of a two weeks' supply of butter.

On learning that they had come through the fields, the farmer's wife exclaimed: "Why, you can't go back that way alone! Our bull's out there in the back lot, and only day 'fore yist'day he treed my son-in-law on a stump for two hours. I'll have him go home with you."

With some misgivings on the part of the women, the little procession started back under the guidance of the young man, the ladies carrying the butter. All went well till they had gone about a quarter of a mile, when the escort suddenly called, excitedly: "Come on!" and started on a run toward higher ground.

Thinking that they understood the occasion of his activity, they needed no urging to follow him. On and on they sped, throwing away their butter as an impediment to their speed. Finally, bathed in perspiration and gasping for breath, they sank exhausted on a rocky ledge whither their guide had led them.

Standing just above, he waved his arm in a dramatic gesture toward the valley below, where a freight train could be seen crawling slowly out from between a cleft in the hills, and shouted: "There she goes—the milk train!"—Youth's Companion.

Regretted Womanly Limitations.
She gave an envious thought to the happier lot of men, who are always free to plunge into the healing waters of action.—Henry James.

ZION SMOKE ORDINANCE FAULTY

**Cases Brought Before Circuit
Court are Withdrawn Be-
fore Trial**

HAS EXISTED FOR YEARS

**Unexpected Development When Anti-
Smoke Advocates Admit Invalidity
of the Ordinance**

The anti-smoke advocates in Zion City headed by Overseer Voliva admitted defeat Monday in circuit court when before Judge Whitney, they asked that their prosecution of three men charged with smoking on the streets be dismissed.

The defendants were Wm. Fabry, Caleb Busick, Leonard Hough who up on arrest a year ago admitted that they had smoked but insisted the city ordinance covering the matter was unconstitutional. They were found guilty and fined but appealed and the cases were called Monday morning, Attorneys V. V. Barnes and C. P. Barnes for the city and Voliva, by their action practically admitted they did not believe they could get a conviction.

This was the first time the smoke ordinance had come into the circuit court for a ruling, hence opponents take the summary action as indicative that smokers cannot be prosecuted successfully. Advocates of the ordinance declare that they will have a valid ordinance passed at once and insist that one can be passed which will hold.

Opponents of the anti-smoke plan declare that smoking cannot be prohibited as it is interfering with a man's personal rights. The ordinance has been effective ever since Dowie established Zion but no test case ever came to trial. Men arrested always paid their fines or the cases dropped before they were tried.

About a year ago the above defendants intentionally smoked in Zion in order to test the ordinance and therefore took the appeal which dragged along until Monday when it was to have been tried on its merits to see if the law would "hold water." It was fully expected the anti-smoke people would fight it but the summary request to dismiss the case indicated an admission that they felt the law would not be held valid enough to secure a conviction. In other words, the opponents felt that if the constitutionality of the ordinance was put up to the court he would likely hold it invalid; they argue that the advocates feared letting the matter go that far, fearing the adverse ruling from the judge.

Orvis and Beaubien had prepared the defense for the three men and it is said that they would have attacked the constitutionality of the ordinance on the grounds that tobacco is a commodity in use everywhere; that it was even once used in place of money for bartering and that a man's personal rights were interfered with when an ordinance was passed preventing him smoking.

The anti-smoke people insist they can get an ordinance which will stick and they state that they will have a new one passed by the council at once.

The dismissal of the cases which were the test cases long looked for is taken to mean that the men of Zion who have longed to smoke without fear of arrest may "cut loose" and it is said that city officials who still believe no smoking should be allowed will not cease their efforts to prevent the practice, fining offenders under the present ordinance as long as they can. However, in face of the dismissal of the cases it is felt that any offender who might be fined would now appeal the case, hence, until some new measure is adopted, in face of Monday's court action, it is hard to see how smoking will be combatted successfully.

Children's Laughter Closed Park.
The Pushkin Park, the only children's playing ground at Sevastopol, which was opened by public subscription, has been closed by administrative order because the children's laughter and shouting interfered with the work of the police officials in their chancellery.—Fall Mail Gazette.

THE WOODMAN RATE BILL

**Permits Referendum on Premium Changes
When Members are Dissatisfied**

Superintendent Fred W. Potter of the state insurance department was advised Monday that Governor Deneen had signed the Lundberg or Senate committee substitute for the Donahue bill.

The substitute, like the Donahue bill, aims to authorize a vote of the members on the readjustment of rates of the Modern Woodmen of America, adopted in Chicago last January in adjourned meeting of the Head Camp, the sovereign legislative body of the society. However, there are essential distinctions.

The Donahue bill suspended the increased rates until the Head Camp in January, 1915, and provided that no increase should at any time take effect until approved by vote of a majority of the members. The Head Camp legislation of 1912 provides that the new rates shall take effect May 1, 1912, and that those who were members prior to May 1, 1912, shall have until January 1, 1913 to decide to which of the new plans their certificates shall be transferred.

The senate substitute does not disturb the new rates, but authorizes a referendum on petition representing at least 10 per cent of the membership, this to be filed within eight months after the adoption of the new rates. If this is done, then the rates shall be repealed if a majority of all the members of the society vote for repeal.

The senate substitute is the legislature's own device for extricating itself from an embarrassment attended with danger to the political fortunes of many of its own members. The apparent dispositions of the society is to waive legal objections and welcome a referendum should a petition therefore be filed.

The readjustment proposed at Chicago was carried by a substantial majority, 460 to 307.

Head Consul Talbot expressed the position of the society by saying:

"While we would have preferred no legislation, yet this Senate substitute is of such a character that we can work under it. The society, in spite of the depressing effect of this discussion, is writing new business at a satisfactory rate and applications for transfer to new plans are coming in as if nothing had happened."

The Fraternal Voters' Protective league, organized when the Donahue bill was pending, represents 150 fraternal societies in Illinois, exclusive of the Modern Woodmen. The purpose is to resist legislation inimical to the fraternities and to carry the fight into the legislative districts.

KENOSHA WIFESLAYER IS FOUND GUILTY

Pasquale Marchesi charged with a brutal murder was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

Marchesi, on November 25, 1911, killed his wife, Rosara Marchesi, whom he found together in his home, by beating them with an axe. The defense sought to show that he was insane.

The jury held that he was sane but that the conditions under which the crime was committed would not warrant a heavier verdict.

JUDGMENT BY THE KIMONO

**Women Size Each Other Up by a
Method Which They Consider
is Infallible.**

Even as men judge one another by a Masonic emblem, an Elk pin or the band of a cigar, so do women in sleeping cars weigh each other according to the rules of the Ancient Order of the Kimono.

Seven seconds after Emma McChesney first beheld the negligee that stood revealed in the dim light she had it wearer neatly weighed, marked, listed, docketed and placed.

It was a kind of kimono that is associated with straw-colored hair, and French beehive shoes and overfed dogs at the end of a leash.

The Japanese are wrongly accused to having perpetrated it. In pattern it showed bright green flowers that never were sprawling on a purple background. A diamond bar fastened it not too near the throat.

It was one of Emma McChesney's bonnets that she was the only living woman who could get off a sleeper at Bay City, Mich., at 5 a. m. without looking like an immigrant just dumped at Ellis island.

Traveling had become a science with her, as witness her serviceable dark-blue silk kimono, and her hair in a schoolgirl braid down her back.—American Magazine.

Fundamental Truth.
A thing that is morally right never be economically wrong.

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

EXECUTE RICHESON

SLAYER OF AVIS LINNELL IS ELECTROCUTED IN CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON.

PASTOR NEVER LEAVES HIM

Doomed Minister Walks Firmly to Death—Brother Only Member of Family in Boston—Dies at 12:10 This Morning.

Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, Mass., May 22.—Clarence V. T. Richeson has paid the penalty for the murder of Avis Linnell. The former clergyman was electrocuted at 12:10 Tuesday morning in the Charlestown state prison.

The condemned man walked to the electric chair with more firmness and courage than had been expected by those who had observed him for the past few weeks. He had spent his last hours in seeking spiritual consolation in the Bible and in conversation with his spiritual advisers, who were in almost constant attendance up to the last moment.

Rison Chaplain Stebbins and Dr. Johnson had a nerve-racking experience with the condemned man before they succeeded in having him resign himself to his fate.

Only when they had reminded him that he was once a minister and ought to show a sublime faith in the hereafter did the man announce that he was ready to face the ordeal of legal death without flinching. Before this he had exclaimed:

"It is terrible. I cannot stand it. They will have to carry me."

Afterward, however, he seemed to take the attitude that it was his duty to the church to be brave. Under the influence of that attitude he bore up remarkably well, although there were periods when outbreaks occurred.

Throughout all of Monday Richeson either prayed, sang hymns or recited psalms. In the evening he swallowed some broth. At ten o'clock the prison barber came in to shave him. Guards held Richeson while this was being done.

"Warden," asked the condemned man while this was being done, "what clothing will I—pass away in? I understand it has been arranged that a special suit is to be placed on me."

"It is the prison custom to do that," said the warden.

"I would appreciate it very much," said Richeson, "if you would let me walk there in my regular clothing."

"I will consider your request," replied the warden.

Richeson then asked about the hour set for his execution.

"When will it be, warden?" was his anxious query.

"It depends entirely on yourself," he was told.

At these words tears streamed down Richeson's cheeks and in a quivering tone he said:

"Don't be afraid of me. There will be no scene. My ministers have taught me how to stand it. I am ready to go to the chair. You need not be afraid that anything will happen. The sooner I die the better for myself and all concerned."

Turning to Rev. Dr. Johnson, the prisoner then said:

"Doctor, I am sure you will not forget to send my farewell message to my father in Virginia. Tell him I died deeply repentant and with full faith that I shall face my Maker in all penitence."

In a hotel near the Charlestown jail was Douglas Richeson, a brother of the condemned man, who had come here from Chicago. A lawyer asked him to go and say farewell to his brother. He said he was ready. The lawyer sent word to the condemned man, who cried:

"I can't! I can't! Douglas had best not come here. I could stand it, but he might break down."

The solemn hour of midnight found Richeson praying, after which he recited the Twenty-third Psalm. He seemed to find consolation in this part of the psalm:

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

"I am ready now," he said.

A moment later the warden appeared to escort him to the death chamber. Richeson did not falter, and walked to the chair with firm step and every outward indication of calmness and resignation.

Takes Oath as Governor.

Baton Rouge, La., May 21.—Luther E. Hall took the oath of office as governor of Louisiana here. He succeeded J. Y. Sanders, who will retire to private life.

Americans Beaten and Insulted.

Galveston, Tex., May 22.—Sixty-nine Americans arrived here Monday on the steamship Noruega from Vera Cruz, Mex. They report a raid by bandits on the town of Fortuna, the Americans being beaten and insulted.

Ben Hur Tribe Dedicate Temple.

Crawfordsville, Ind., May 22.—The Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur on Tuesday dedicated its new five-story office building in this city, with elaborate ceremonies. J. J. Lentz of Columbus, O., delivered the chief address.

VICTIM'S OWN STORY

DR. REITMAN ASSERTS SAN DIEGO VIGILANTES TORTURED HIM.

Emma Goldman's Manager Declares 14 Men Clubbed Him for Refusal to Kiss American Flag.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 19.—"I was taken from the U. S. Grant hotel Tuesday night by 14 men and placed in an automobile," said Dr. Benjamin Reitman Thursday, manager of Emma Goldman, in telling of his experience with San Diego vigilantes, by whom he was given a coating of tar and feathers early Wednesday morning.

"When I refused to go, four of them placed revolvers against my body. They were well-dressed and apparently refined. One slapped his hand over my mouth and the police cleared a path to the waiting machine."

"We drove 30 miles into the desert, followed by another automobile, crowded by vigilantes. The torture began at once. Fingers were thrust up my nose and into my eyes, they stuck pencils into my nostrils, tore out hair by the roots, stuffed filth in my mouth and applied epithets worse than I ever heard in the vilest criminal dens in the lowest countries on earth."

"At a certain spot more men were awaiting us around a fire. The automobile searchlights illuminated the place. First my clothing was torn off. Then they committed upon me vile acts of fiendish, gross, barbaric indecency, the details of which are unfit for publication."

An investigation has been started by the federal grand jury at Los Angeles.

DOLLY MADISON'S BIRTHDAY

Democratic Women Entertain Wives and Daughters of Descendants of Fourth President's Wife.

Washington, May 21.—Dolly Madison's birthday was celebrated Monday by some 400 Democratic women at a "harmony breakfast," which was one of the most notable events of the social season. The affair was given at the New Willard and many of those present were attired in the costumes of the period when the fourth president and his wife occupied the White House.

At the "descendants' table" the most conspicuous guests were Mrs. Mary Cutts Craig, seventy-eight years of age, grand-niece of Dolly Madison herself; Miss Fanny Virginia Burke, one of the lineal descendants of Thomas Jefferson and related to the Tyler, Monroe, Van Buren and Jackson families; Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur and her three daughters, descendants of President Monroe, and Miss Mary Wilcox, one of the representatives of the Jackson regime, her mother having been the first child born in the White House.

Mrs. Champ Clark's table was designated as the "table of honor."

Of all the women gathered in the great banquet hall of the Willard forty-four represented the Democrats of the senate, 220 the house and four the Supreme court.

SENATE KILLS INCOME TAX

Finance Committee Also Votes Down Bill to Lower Duty on Sugar Imports.

Washington, May 21.—The senate finance committee on Friday authorized a favorable report on the Lodge substitute for the house free sugar bill and an unfavorable report on the house bill for a tax on incomes in excess of \$5,000 a year. The Lodge sugar bill would eliminate the differential and Dutch standard from the tariff and leave the duties otherwise practically as at present. Senator Simmons offered a substitute sugar bill prepared by the Democratic members of the committee. It proposed a reduction of existing duties by about one-third, but was voted down.

DETROIT TEAM CALLS STRIKE

Suspension of "Ty" Cobb for Assaulting Abusive Spectator Cause of Walkout.

Philadelphia, May 21.—The first strike in the history of baseball was declared here on Saturday when the Detroit Tigers refused to play ball, without "Ty" Cobb, who was suspended last week for striking a man who swore at him during the game in New York. A team composed of university students was hurriedly gathered together and donned the uniform of the Tigers. The team as they left the club house was composed of Hugo Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers; his two veteran scouts, Jim McGuire and Joe Sugden, and six college amateurs. The Detroit substitute team was defeated 24 to 2.

Wife Suicide; Children Dead.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 20.—Returning home from work Friday, Michael Milhasko, a mechanic, found his home flooded with gas and his wife Anna, forty-two years old, and his two young children—Amelia and Theodore, dead.

Farmer Finds \$3,000 in Field.

Sterling, Ill., May 20.—Ouy A. Spline, farmer near Richardson, while plowing Friday turned up a pocket-book containing \$3,000 in hundred-dollar bills and \$20 gold pieces. Indications are it was buried a long time.

Welcome Thirteenth Baby.

Sharon, Pa., May 20.—The stork paid its thirteenth visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Dunn. Disbelieving in all hard luck signs, both Dunn and his wife were delighted. Only 13 of the children are living.

Army Deserter Is Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., May 21.—Private Walter H. Frady of the Twenty-second Infantry, held at Fort McPherson as a deserter, was shot dead by a sentry Sunday in an attempt to escape from the jail.

Iowa Newspaper Man Dead.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 21.—Clarence L. Miller, president of the Gazette company, died here very suddenly Sunday from apoplexy while preparing to take his automobile from the garage for a pleasure trip.

MONOPLANE AND RAILWAY TRAIN COLLIDE



VEDRINE, the famous French aviator, had a novel and serious experience recently when his monoplane collided with a railway train. He was making a flight near Paris and suddenly dropped to the railroad track, and an onrushing train struck and demolished the machine. Vedrine was badly injured but recovered.

IOWA IS FOR CLARK

MONTANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FAVORS TAFT WITH 8 ADHERENTS.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR COLONEL

Minnesota G. O. P. Indorses Roosevelt For President—T. R. and La Follette Men Wrangle Over Resolutions—Former Win Out.

Burlington, Ia., May 18.—On Thursday Iowa joined the states in the Clark column when the Democratic state convention sent 300 delegates to Baltimore instructed to vote as a unit for the nomination of Champ Clark as president of the United States. Eight delegates at large, each with half a vote, are bound by these instructions as also are the 22 district delegates.

The Clark delegation from Iowa to Baltimore will consist of eight delegates at large, each with half a vote and 22 district delegates. Helena, Mont., May 18.—The Republican state convention here on Thursday selected eight delegates to the national convention, which is to be held in Chicago, and while the delegates are vested with discretionary power in the matter of voting on the presidential nominee they are requested by resolutions adopted to use all honorable means to bring about the re-nomination of President Taft.

Huntington, W. Va., May 18.—The Republican state convention, which met here Thursday, with scarcely a dissenting vote selected six delegates at large to the Chicago national convention and instructed them to vote for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. Gov. William E. Glasscock heads the list of delegates at large.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.—The Minnesota state Republican convention of Thursday indorsed the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for president. I. A. Caswell won the fight for national committeeman. The principal fight in the convention was over the report of the committee on resolutions. The Roosevelt people insisted on bringing Roosevelt resolutions and La Follette men insisted on recognition of their resolutions. The Roosevelt people were in the majority and won out.

Bay City, Mich., May 17.—Champ Clark will have 22 of the 30 Michigan delegates to the Democratic national convention and Woodrow Wilson the other eight. If when the delegation reaches Baltimore it should decide to vote as a unit, Clark will have all.

San Francisco, May 17.—Returns from Tuesday's state presidential preference primary show Champ Clark leads Woodrow Wilson by probably 20,000. Theodore Roosevelt carried the state by from 60,000 to 65,000.

Provo, Utah, May 17.—The Republican state convention here named eight delegates to Chicago and instructed them for Taft. The convention gave the Taft administration a warm indorsement.

Columbia, S. C., May 17.—The state Democratic convention decided Wednesday to send its 18 delegates to Baltimore uninstructed.

English Actor to Wed.

Covington, Ky., May 18.—Announcement has been made here of the engagement of Tyrone Power, the English actor, to Miss Helen Emma Reame, a dramatic teacher of this city. The wedding will take place in June at the groom's country place in Canada.

Crash Sinks Ship; 15 Die.

Halifax, N. S., May 21.—A wireless message received here Sunday from the steamship A. W. Perry indicates that the schooner with which the steamer was in collision Thursday went down, with probably fifteen men.

New Break in Levees.

Baton Rouge, May 21.—The town of Melville was inundated when the levee on the west bank of the Atchafalaya river broke Sunday sixteen miles north of the town. More than half of the town's inhabitants have fled.

ALLEN FOUND GUILTY

VIRGINIA MOUNTAINEER TO PAY PENALTY FOR MURDER.

Outlaw Convicted Specifically for Slaying Commonwealth Attorney Foster.

Wytheville, Va., May 20.—The first of the Hillsville mountaineers to be tried for the Carroll county courthouse murders, Floyd Allen, was adjudged guilty here, Friday, and will pay the penalty of his crime in the electric chair at Richmond.

He was convicted specifically for the murder of Commonwealth Attorney Foster, one of the five persons who were killed. The other victims were Presiding Judge Thornton L. Massie, Sheriff L. F. Webb, Miss Elizabeth Ayres and Juror Augustus Fowler.

Floyd Allen was placed on trial on April 30 for the tragic courthouse fight in which Judge Massie, Prosecutor Foster and Sheriff Webb were killed. Two other persons died subsequently of their wounds.

Sentence will not be pronounced on Floyd Allen for the present. This action was taken at the instance of the prosecution who will use Floyd Allen in the case of his sons, Claude and Victor Allen.

Important News Items

Washington, May 21.—By a viva voce vote the house passed the Pujos amendment to the United States statutes Friday extending the powers of the banking and currency committee of the house so that it can call for statements from national banks.

New York, May 21.—The passenger list of the liner Oceanic, outward bound for Europe, included the names of Mme. Marcelle Navratil and her two children, Michel and Edmond, the two sons of the Titanic wreck, about whose identity and fate there has been so much interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 21.—Los Angeles friends of Nat Goodwin are trying to locate him in order to send him congratulations upon his reported marriage in New York to Miss Marjorie Moreland, who has been his leading lady for some time.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 21.—The possibility of a strike in the anthracite coal fields has been definitely removed, according to the statements of leaders.

London, May 19.—Mrs. Frank Jay Mackey, wife of a Chicago millionaire and a social leader in this city, where she had lived since 1901, is dead at her home in Upper Grosvenor square, from heart failure.

Chicago, May 18.—The Republican national committee moved into the Coliseum, where it will maintain quarters until the national convention is over. The committee is ready to begin the work of hearing delegate contests.

Bandits Hold Up Train.

Hattiesburg, Miss., May 17.—Two men escaped with \$140,000 early Wednesday morning after holding up New Orleans-New York limited train on the Queen & Crescent railroad eight miles from this city and dynamiting the safe and express car.

Passengers were not molested and no one was injured. The men escaped on horses, evidently toward the Alabama state line. Poses started in pursuit after the train came to this city.

Crash Sinks Ship; 15 Die.

Halifax, N. S., May 21.—A wireless message received here Sunday from the steamship A. W. Perry indicates that the schooner with which the steamer was in collision Thursday went down, with probably fifteen men.

New Break in Levees.

Baton Rouge, May 21.—The town of Melville was inundated when the levee on the west bank of the Atchafalaya river broke Sunday sixteen miles north of the town. More than half of the town's inhabitants have fled.

2 DIE IN DISASTER

PORTABLE GANGWAY COLLAPSES AT SEATTLE AND 125 NEARLY DROWN.

WOMAN AND CHILD DEAD

Several Rescued Victims in Hospital in a Serious Condition—Shock and Fright Madding—Negro Bootblack Saves Six Lives.

Seattle, Wash., May 21.—Through the collapse of a portable slip or gangway on the Colman wharf, from which they were going aboard, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five passengers of the Seattle-Tacoma steamer Flyer, Capt. Everett B. Collin, were precipitated into the waters of Puget sound here Sunday, with the result that two were drowned and of the rescued from forty to fifty were rendered well nigh unconscious, and all suffering from fright and shock.

That the toll of death was not greater may be ascribed to the proximity of many water craft large and small in the harbor, the good discipline maintained by the Flyer's officers and the presence on the wharf and its approaches of several hundred spectators, all of whom engaged in the rescue work, and many of whom displayed heroism, notably J. H. Johns, a negro bootblack, whose skill as a swimmer enabled him to save no less than six persons from drowning, and W. H. Pugh of Green Lake, this city.

The lost were: Mrs. H. Leonard, 7411 Belmont place, Seattle, and Carl, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bruder of this city. Mrs. Leonard was alive when taken out, but she expired within a few minutes, while the little boy was drowned outright.

Of the rescued about forty were taken to hospitals, the Escosaving, Pacific and Providence. Several are in a dangerous condition, others were more or less injured in the collapse of the gangway and all are suffering from shock and fright. Many were unconscious when picked up by the boats.

Fully one hundred were struggling in the water at one time or clinging to piles and the cries of distress from the women and children were heartrending. Nearly half an hour elapsed before all were picked up.

NOMINATE DEBS AS CHIEF

Emil Seidel of Wisconsin Is Selected by Socialists for Second Place on Ticket.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 21.—Eugene V. Debs of Indiana was nominated Friday for president by the Socialists in national convention at Tomlinson hall on the first ballot, as was Emil Seidel of Wisconsin for vice-president.

Several men were mentioned for the place of vice-president on the ticket, but those who said they would be willing to make the race were Emil Seidel of Wisconsin, John W. Clayton of Pennsylvania and Dan Hogan of Arkansas. The balloting then proceeded. Seidel was the victor for vice-president on the first ballot.

The Socialists held their parade and red flags were conspicuous.

Sea Freak Is Caught.

Gloucester, N. J., May 21.—A sea freak with horns like a cow, teeth like a dog and a tail like an alligator was caught here last Sunday by Daniel Miller and Harry Taylor, two shad fishermen.

Hard Coal Strike Off.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 21.—The anthracite mine workers' convention here ratified the agreement of a subcommittee of the miners and operators and the miners will go back to work after an idleness of seven weeks.

U. S. League Umpire Arrested.

Cincinnati, May 21.—George Faye, who umpires in the United States league, is under arrest here because he would not pick up a paper he threw on the street and fought two officers who tried to make him obey the law.

"ONE MILLION LEAGUE FOR MANITOBA."

The purposes of the "Million for Manitoba League" are set out in the fact that Manitoba wants more people. Today the population is less than five hundred thousand, and the determination of the representative men of the Province to devote their best energies to increasing this to a million is a worthy one. There is already a widespread interest in every municipality; committees are appointed, whose duties are to secure such thorough knowledge of local conditions that, whether the applicant for information be a laborer for the farm, a would-be tenant, a probable home-lander, the buyer of a small improved farm or the purchaser of a large tract for colonizing farmers, the information is at hand, free.

The advantages that Manitoba possesses are many, and with the exploitation that will be given them by the birth of this new acquisition to the settlement and immigration propaganda that is being carried on by the Dominion Government, there is no doubt that the establishment of the bureau will very soon bring about the results looked for. Manitoba is practically the gateway of the great grain belt of the West. Its farm lands have demonstrated time and again that they have a yielding value that practically makes them worth over one hundred dollars per acre. Added to the yielding value of the land, there is an increased value on account of its nearness to markets, and the matter of freight rates is carefully considered by the cautious buyer. But the information more valuable to the incoming settler is that it still has an immense amount of vacant fertile land open for homesteads. This dispels the idea that free homesteads in Manitoba are about exhausted. In addition to this, the territory recently added to the Province will open up a homesteading area which when filled should fully satisfy the "Million for Manitoba League." Within the old boundaries there is an area of 47,360,000 acres, less than six million acres of the 16½ million acres occupied being under cultivation. At present there are over 20 million acres of available land capable of being put under the plough. If in every one of the 195,000 vacant quarter sections of the Province an average family of four persons were placed, there would be added a rural population of nearly 800,000. So there is room for additional hundreds of thousands on the farms of Manitoba, without any possibility of congestion. The population per mile in Iowa is 39.4, in Minnesota it is 23.5. That in Manitoba is only 7.1.

A glance at the map, copies of which will be forwarded upon application to any Canadian Government Agent, shows that Manitoba is wonderfully well supplied with railways. There are but few farms that are more than ten or twelve miles from a railway line; elevators are convenient, and markets are always good. The growing of grain, while a big feature in the inducements held out, is well reinforced by the great possibilities that exist in all portions of the Province, for the raising of stock, for dairying, for hogs, and for a successful class of mixed farming, and what gives additional interest is the fact that there is so much land in the Province open for free homesteading that improved farms in almost all of the 98 municipalities can be purchased at very low figures. Many of the owners of these have made sufficient upon which to retire and are becoming residents of the cities. In addition to the export market for the produce of the farm, Manitoba has a number of large cities and towns providing a splendid local market. Truck and garden farming are highly profitable branches. Winnipeg is a city bordering on 200,000. Brandon is a splendid centre, Portage la Prairie is the hub of an excellent district, and Yorkton, Minnesota, Dauphin, Morden, Mantou and a dozen other towns are important help as consumers.

The Dominion and Provincial immigration officials are working in strong sympathy with the "Million for Manitoba League," and in addition to the general literature sent out by the Government, the League has prepared pamphlets giving useful and concise information, when addressing the Secretary, Million League, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be forwarded free.

A Hint.

He—I don't approve of tips. She—It has been noticed that you do not even tip your hat.

Doctor Advised Resinol for Eczema

A Stubborn Case. Relief at Once. Then a Perfect Cure.

Mrs. V. A. Collins, McSherrystown, Pa., tells a story that will interest every sufferer from itching, burning skin troubles. She writes:

"We had a rather stubborn case of eczema several years ago. Acting on the advice of my physician, I immediately procured a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap, which I found gave relief at once, and finally effected a perfect cure. Of Resinol Soap I cannot speak highly enough. I think it invaluable in the home, especially among the children."

And as if in confirmation, comes this letter from Mrs. W. A. Lucas, Montclair, N. J.: "My little babe was a great sufferer from eczema of the scalp. I used Resinol Ointment regularly for about two months, and it healed her head beautifully."

Resinol Ointment stops itching instantly, and quickly heals eczema, rashes, ringworm and facial eruptions, as well as boils, carbuncles, ulcers, burns, scalds, wounds, and itching, inflamed, and bleeding piles. Resinol Soap is medicated in the same way as Resinol Ointment, and is highly beneficial, used alone or in conjunction with it. Your druggist recommends and sells them (Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. and \$1.00). But you can get a sample of each on application to Dept. 45, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

BURNING DAYLIGHT

By JACK LONDON

AUTHOR OF "THE CALL OF THE WILD," "WHITE FANG," "MARTIN EDEN," ETC.

(Copyright, 1910, by the New York Herald Company.)
(Copyright, 1910, by the Macmillan Company.)

SYNOPSIS.

Elam Harnish, known all through Alaska as "Burning Daylight," celebrates his 50th birthday with a crowd of miners at the Circle City Tivoli. The dance leads to heavy gambling, in which over \$100,000 is staked. Harnish loses his money and his mine but wins the mail contract. He starts on his mail trip with dogs and sledges, telling his friends that he will be in the big Yukon gold strike at the start. Burning Daylight makes a sensational rapid run across country with the mail, appears at the Tivoli and is now ready to join his friends in a dash to the new gold fields. Deciding that gold will be found in the up-river district, Harnish buys two tons of flour, which he declares will be worth its weight in gold, but when he arrives with his flour he finds the big flat desolate. A comrade discovers gold and Daylight reaps a rich harvest. He goes to Dawson, becomes the most prominent figure in the Klondike and defeats a combination of capitalists in a vast mining deal. He returns to civilization, and, amid the bewildering complications of high finance, Daylight finds that he has been led to invest his eleven millions in a manipulated scheme. He goes to New York, and confronting his disloyal partners with a revolver, he threatens to kill them if his money is not returned.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

A long session of three hours followed. The deciding factor was not the big automatic pistol, but the certitude that Daylight would use it. Not alone were the three men convinced of this, but Daylight himself was convinced. He was firmly resolved to kill the men if his money was not forthcoming. It was not an easy matter, on the spur of the moment, to raise ten millions in paper currency, and there were vexatious delays. A dozen times Mr. Howison and the head clerk were summoned into the room. On these occasions the pistol lay on Daylight's lap, covered carefully by a newspaper, while he was usually engaged in rolling or lighting his brown-paper cigarette. But in the end, the thing was accomplished. A suit-case was brought up by one of the clerks from the waiting motor-car, and Daylight snapped it shut on the last package of bills. He paused at the door to make his final remarks.

"There's three several things I sure want to tell you-all. When I get outside this door, you-all'll be set free to act, and I just want to warn you-all about what to do. In the first place, no warrants for my arrest—save-vee! This money's mine, and I ain't robbed you of it. If it gets out how you gave me the double cross and how I done you back again, the laugh 'll be on you, and it'll be sure an almighty big laugh. You-all can't afford that laugh. Besides, having got back my stake that you-all robbed me of, if you arrest me and try to rob me a second time I'll go gunning for you-all, and I'll sure get you. No little frild-cat shrimps like you-all can skin Burning Daylight. If you win you lose, and there'll sure be some several unexpected funerals around this burg. Just look me in the eye, and you-all'll save-vee I mean business. Them stubs and receipts on the table is all yours. Good day."

As the door shut behind him, Nathaniel Letton sprang for the telephone, and Dowsett intercepted him.

"What are you going to do?" Dowsett demanded.

"The police. It's downright robbery. I won't stand it. I tell you I won't stand it."

Dowsett smiled grimly, but at the same time bore the slender financier back and down into his chair.

"We'll talk it over," he said; and in Leon Guggenhammer he found an anxious ally.

And nothing ever came of it. The thing remained a secret with the three men. Nor did Daylight ever give the secret away, though that afternoon, leaning back in his stateroom on the Twentieth Century, his shoes off, and feet on a chair, he chuckled long and heartily. New York remained forever puzzled over the affair; nor could it hit upon a rational explanation. By all rights, Burning Daylight should have gone broke, yet it was known that he immediately reappeared in San Francisco possessing an apparently unimpaird capital. This was evidenced by the magnitude of the enterprises he engaged in, such as, for instance, Panama Mail, by sheer weight of money and fighting power wresting the control away from Shell, and selling out in two months to the Harriman interests at a rumored enormous advance.

CHAPTER X.

Back in San Francisco, Daylight quickly added to his reputation. In ways it was not an enviable reputation. Men were afraid of him. He became known as a fighter, a fiend, a tiger. His play was a ripping and smashing one, and no one knew where or how his next blow would fall. The element of surprise was large. He balked on the unexpected, and, fresh from the wild North, his mind not operating in stereotyped channels, he was able in unusual degree to devise new tricks and stratagems. And once he won the advantage, he pressed it remorselessly. "As relentless as a

Red Indian," was said of him, and it was said truly.

He was a free lance, and had no friendly business associations. Such alliances as were formed from time to time were purely affairs of expediency, and he regarded his allies as men who would give him the double-cross or ruin him if a profitable chance presented. In spite of this point of view, he was faithful to his allies. But he was faithful just as long as they were and no longer. The treason had to come from them, and then it was "Ware Daylight."

The business men and financiers of the Pacific coast never forgot the lesson of Charles Klinkner and the California & Altamont Trust Company. Klinkner was the president. In partnership with Daylight, the pair ruled the San Jose Interurban. The powerful Lake Power & Electric Lighting corporation came to the rescue, and Klinkner, seeing what he thought was the opportunity, went over to the enemy in the thick of the pitched battle. Daylight lost three millions before he was done with it, and before he was done with it he saw the California & Altamont Trust Company hopelessly wrecked, and Charles Klinkner a suicide in a felon's cell.

So it was that Daylight became a

of alcoholic inhibition atwart his consciousness. The office became immediately a closed affair. It ceased to exist. In the afternoon, after lunch, it lived again for one or two hours, when, leaving it, he rebuilt the wall of inhibition. Of course, there were exceptions to this; and, such was the rigour of his discipline, that if he had a dinner or a conference before him in which, in a business way, he encountered enemies or allies and planned or prosecuted campaigns, he abstained from drinking. But the instant the business was settled, his overbearing calm went out for a Martini, and for a double-Martini at that, in a long glass so as not to excite comment.

Into Daylight's life came Dede Mason. She came rather imperceptibly. He had accepted her impersonally along with the office furnishing, the office boy, Morrison, the chief, confidential, and only clerk, and all the rest of the accessories of a superman's gambling place of business. Had he been asked any time during the first months she was in his employ, he would have been unable to tell the color of her eyes. From the fact that she was a demi-blonde, there resided dimly in his subconsciousness a conception that she was a brunette. Likewise he had an idea that she was not thin, while there was an absence in his mind of any idea that she was fat. And how she dressed, he had no idea at all. He had no trained eye in such matters, nor was he interested. He took it for granted, in the lack of any impression to the contrary, that she was dressed somehow. He knew

Another time it was a book of Wells', "The Wheels of Chance."

"What's it all about?" Daylight asked.

"Oh, it's just a novel, a love-story."

She stopped, but he still stood waiting, and she felt it incumbent to go on.

"It's about a little Cockney draper's assistant, who takes a vacation on his bicycle, and falls in with a young girl very much above him. Her mother is a popular writer and all that. And the situation is very curious, and sad, too, and tragic. Would you care to read it?"

"Does he get her?" Daylight demanded.

"No; that's the point of it. He wasn't."

"And he doesn't get her, and you've read all them pages, hundreds of them, to find that out?" Daylight muttered in amazement.

Miss Mason was nettled as well as amused.

"But you read the mining and financial news by the hour," she retorted.

"But I sure get something out of that. It's business, and it's different. I get money out of it. What do you get out of books?"

"Points of view, new ideas, life."

"Not worth a cent cash."

"But life's worth more than cash," she argued.

"Oh, well," he said, with easy masculine tolerance, "so long as you enjoy it. That's what counts, I suppose; and there's no accounting for taste."

Despite his own superior point of view, he had an idea that she knew a lot, and he experienced a fleeting feeling like that of a barbarian face to face with the evidence of some tremendous culture. To Daylight culture was a worthless thing, and yet, somehow, he was vaguely troubled by a sense that there was more in culture than he imagined.

Again, on her desk, in passing, he noticed a book with which he was familiar. This time he did not stop, for he had recognized the cover. It was a magazine correspondent's book on the Klondike, and he knew that he and his photograph figured in it, and he knew, also, of a certain sensational chapter concerned with a woman's suicide, and with one "To Much Daylight." After that he did not talk with her again about books. He imagined what erroneous conclusions she had drawn from that particular chapter, and it stung him the more in that they were undeserved. He pumped Morrison, the clerk, who had first to vent his personal grievance against Miss Mason before he could tell what little he knew of her.

"She comes from Siskiyou County. She's very nice to work with in the office, of course, but she's rather stuck on herself—exclusive, you know."

"How do you make that out?" Daylight queried.

"Well, she thinks too much of herself to associate with those she works with, in the office here, for instance. She won't have anything to do with a fellow, you see. I've asked her out repeatedly, to the theater and the chutes and such things. But nothing doing. Says she likes plenty of sleep, and can't stay up late, and has to go all the way to Berkeley—that's where she lives. But that's all hot air. She's running with the University boys, that's what she's doing. She needs lots of sleep, and can't go to the theater with me, but she can dance all hours with them. I've heard it pretty straight that she goes to all their hops and such things. Rather stylish and high-toned for a stenographer, I'd say. And she keeps a horse, too. She rides astride all over those hills out there. I saw her one Sunday myself. Oh, she's a high-flyer, and I wonder how she does it. Sixty-five a month don't go far. Then she has a sick brother, too."

"Live with her people?" Daylight asked.

"No, hasn't got any. They were well to do, I've heard. They must have been, or that brother or hers couldn't have gone to the University of California. Her father had a big cattle-ranch, but he got to fooling with mines or something, and went broke before he died. Her mother died long before that. Her brother must cost a lot of money. He was a husky once, played football, was great on hunting and being out in the mountains and such things. He got his accident breaking horses, and then rheumatism or something got into him. One leg is shorter than the other, and withered up some. He has to walk on crutches. I saw her out with him once—crossing the ferry. The doctors have been experimenting on him for years, and he's in the French Hospital now, I think."

All of which side-lights on Miss Mason went to increase Daylight's interest in her. Yet, much as he desired, he failed to get acquainted with her. He had thoughts of asking her to luncheon, but his was the innate chivalry of the frontiersman, and the thoughts never came to anything. He knew a self-respecting, square-dealing man was not supposed to take his stenographer to luncheon. Such things did happen, he knew, for he heard the chaffing gossip of the club; but he did not think much of such men and felt sorry for the girls.

CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO NOTED

Known as Tomb of Hadrian—Scene of Torture of Beatrice Cenci.

Rome.—Nearly everyone is familiar with the famous head called "Beatrice Cenci," said to be by Guido Reni, and with the story of that ill-fated family as it is presented in Shelley's play. The beauty and virtue of Beatrice have become a popular tradition; but we are now told by certain iconoclasts that the famous painting is not of her, that it is not by Guido Reni, and that the lady was neither beautiful nor virtuous. The poor tradition has not a leg left to stand on, but the fact does not spoil the pleasure of readers in Shelley's drama, nor of sightseers in viewing the room in which the unfortunate Beatrice is said to have been tortured. That room is in the Castle of St. Angelo, otherwise known as the tomb of Hadrian, in Rome. This famous mausoleum, one of the oldest landmarks of the Eternal City, has been greatly changed since its erection more than seventeen centuries ago. The original structure is almost hidden by fortifications that have been built around it; the cone of earth which once crowned the top, planted with evergreens, has given place to a gilt angel sheathing a sword; and the interior has been stripped not only of works of art that adorned it, but of much of the very material used in its construction, that material having been utilized for other buildings.



Castle of St. Angelo.

In 1500 the tomb was connected with the Vatican by a subterranean passage. A photograph of the castle of St. Angelo, as it is now called, showing also the Tiber, the bridge that gives approach to the tomb, and the dome of St. Peter's in the background, illustrates this article. St. Peter's, the largest Christian place of worship in the world, and the Mecca of pious pilgrims from all over the globe, has also undergone various transformations since the early days when it succeeded an old basilica located on the same spot. It was built at first on the plan of a Greek cross, which was changed later to a Latin cross and shifted between these two forms twice more before being left in its present form. It is not seen to full advantage at close range, on account of its great dimensions; but the picture accompanying this article gives an excellent effect of the stately and impressive dome.

Curious People Found to Be Industrious and Intelligent—Expedition to Visit Them.

London.—Fresh and interesting information regarding the habits and conditions of life of a curious pigmy race will be sought by the new expedition to Dutch New Guinea, which is now being planned in London. This strange race of people were first seen by white men when the recent expedition under Capt. C. G. Rawling penetrated into the heart of the island.

Rawling's expedition comprised six Englishmen and was sent out by the British Ornithologists' union. Their objective was a long range of snowy mountains, called the Nassau range, but between them and it lay 60 miles of absolutely unexplored country and of the most difficult kind to negotiate. Dense forest covered most of it, intersected with rivers which for one half of the year were torrents and the other half nearly dried up river beds. The pigmies were first discovered near the Kapare river, one of the immense streams which, rising in the Nassau mountains, make their way down to the sea. The Japanese soldiers who accompanied Rawling as bearers spied a couple of the little pigmies one day in the hills. The pigmies bolted at once, and an exciting chase took place, which ended in their being captured, and two days later more were surprised and surrounded. They proved to be sturdy men, averaging about four feet, eight inches high, and much better developed than the tribes encountered in the plains. They were also industrious, and decidedly more intelligent. They had neatly constructed huts, and after some time it was discovered that they had words in their language to denote numerals up to ten, words entirely lacking from the language of the plainsmen. Although the most strenuous search was made, only solitary huts could be found. Strangely enough, no children and only one woman, who was being escorted to her new home from her wedding, were seen.

WOMAN SICK TWELVE YEARS

Wants Other Women to Know How She Was Finally Restored to Health.

Louisiana, Mo.:—"I think a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but complete restoration to health means so much to me that I cannot keep from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women."

"I had been sick about twelve years, and had eleven doctors. I had dragging down pains, and was getting worse all the time. I would hardly get over one spell when I would be sick again. No tongue can tell what I suffered from cramps, and at times I could hardly walk. The doctors said I might die at one of those times, but I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got better right away. Your valuable medicine is worth more than mountains of gold to suffering women."

—Mrs. BERTHA MUFF, 503 N. 4th Street, Louisiana, Mo.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The man who gets gay with a busy bee is apt to get a stinging rebuke.

That irritable, nervous condition due to a bad liver calls for its natural antidote—Garfield Tea.

Decorations of the Daughters.

The aggregate value of the jewels worn by the Daughters of the American Revolution at a recent reception in Washington is said to have exceeded \$500,000. Estimates of jewels are always liable to large reductions, but it may be said that if the fathers of the revolution could at certain periods of the struggle have had \$50,000 worth of ammunition at their command they could have shortened the war by two years or more.—Boston Transcript.

A HOT ONE.



Miss Chance—Sue has a fine set of teeth.
Miss Caustique—In her comb?

When the Appetite Lags

A bowl of
Post Toasties
with cream
hits the right spot.

"Toasties" are thin bits of corn; fully cooked, then toasted to a crisp, golden-brown.

This food makes a fine change for spring appetites.

Sold by Grocers, and ready to serve from package instantly with cream and sugar.

"The Memory Lingers"

Made by
Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Pure Food Factories
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00
Advertising Rates Will be Furnished Upon
Application

Telephone Antioch 581

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912.

After all it is no Sunday afternoon stroll to the south pole.

The speed mania has its dangers in railroad as well as in motoring.

Aeroplane records continue to be broken almost as often as aeroplanes.

Modern railroad gets a sideswipe every time a spectacular wreck occurs.

A man is generally willing to work for nothing at a thing that isn't worth doing.

Not until the queen tries to cook a meal on the king's new stove will the true test come.

The man who loves old-fashioned winters has been caught studying a seed catalogue.

Persons who clamored for an old fashioned winter are said to have ceased clamoring.

If there is a sleeping volcano under the Panama canal the thing for it to do is to sleep on.

Big feet may indicate a big brain, but most women would rather have beauty than brains.

A French couple made their wedding tour in an aeroplane. An actual case of "fly with me."

A New York highwayman held up a poet. But then mistakes will happen, even in the robbery business.

Railroads propose to advance the rates on hay, but other breakfast foods can be shipped at the old price.

Thus far the announcement of scientists that blondes are doomed has not caused a slump in the peroxide market.

The stoneless plum has been evolved by human science. But as yet the waterless milk is a drama of the future.

A New York woman called a policeman when a man proposed to her on the street. Probably afraid that he'd get away.

A New York legislator proposes an anti-treating bill. If it goes through, how will the native New Yorker get his drinks?

The man who flew from London to Paris the other day went up six thousand feet for the purpose of avoiding snowdrifts.

Vassar girls have formed a fire brigade; but it is supposed that they will dispense with the hook and ladder company.

According to a London professor the most humane way to kill an oyster is to eat him. But suppose one does not like oysters?

The California surgeon who removed his own appendix only proved that some persons will do anything to escape paying a doctor bill.

In view of the threatened baseball investigation, perhaps the umpires will take the hint and not require as much talking to this summer.

A Chicago preacher man urges a school for courtship. It always seemed to us that courtship was a branch of learning that needed no school.

A Cleveland preacher says the American home is rapidly disappearing. He must be missing the old-fashioned dinners he used to be invited to.

The man who predicted a hard winter is mighty chesty, but there is consolation in the knowledge that he has to pay his coal bill like the rest of us.

It appears that 2,000 fewer books were published in this country last year than in 1910. This is distinctly good news to lovers of good literature.

Another advantage China has in adopting modern civilization is that it will not feel bound to adhere to its heathenish custom of paying all debts outstanding on the first of every year.

Among the new fields in education is the proposal of a woman to teach girls to flirt. Before long the appetite to have everything taught will require a course in teaching young ducks to swim.

BARKER'S
REMEDY

IS THE MEDICINE FOR
Rheumatism, Coughs
Colds, Catarrh and
LaGrippe. All Dealers

For Sale by B. H. Overton

REALLY NOT SMITH'S FAULT

Mrs. Commuter Had Blamed Him Unduly, and Now She Wants the Law Changed.

Even in town the commuter's wife had been subject to violent likes and dislikes, but in the suburbs her prejudice seemed intensified. Their neighbor on the left was the object of her sincerest aversion. "I think he is the most selfish man I ever met," she said. "Such a contrast to Mr. Brown, on our right, who is the soul of neighborly kindness."

"On what do you base your estimate of their character?" her husband asked.

"Fences," said she. "Just look at Mr. Brown's fence. He has kept all the ugly posts and crossboards on his own side and has presented the smooth finished surface to us. But you don't catch Mr. Smith doing that. No, indeed. He looks out for number one and keeps the nice side for himself, while we get all the rough patchwork."

"But that is not Smith's fence," her husband argued. "It is ours."

"Ours?" she echoed. "How does that happen?"

"It happens through a legal statute which provides that every man who wants his property fenced in must build part of the fence and keep the ragged edges on his own side. That is the law."

"How perfectly ridiculous," she said. "If we continue to live in the country isn't there some way it can be changed?"

GETTING AHEAD OF SCANDAL

Peace and Dignity of Congregation Secured by Recommendation Made to Pastor.

Parson Henderson, an evangelist of color, was caught one bright morning holding the hands of one of the ewe lambs of his congregation, who was a very popular young lady, and it created quite a stir among the colored population, relates a writer in Norman E. Mack's National Monthly. So the parson was brought up for trial and was questioned by the officers of the church as to what he meant by his action, and this is what he had to say in answer to the question propounded to him: "My brudders, you have seen these great pictures, I suppose, so you know that the great Shepherd am always pictured with a lamb of his flock in his arms."

"Yes, sah, parson, dat am so," admitted Deacon Jones.

"Den, Brudder Jones, what am wrong in the shepherd of his flock holding a lamb in his arms?"

This was too much for Brudder Jones, so he proposed the officers of the church have a call meeting that afternoon. After the point was discussed fully the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, Dat for the future peace and dignity of the congregation dat the next time Parson Henderson feels called upon to take a lamb of his flock in his arms, dat he pick out a ram lamb."

Truly a "Nervy" Youth.

A New York barber says he has discovered the nerviest man alive. He is young yet, but when he is fully developed he will be a startling prodigy.

"This fellow came into my shop the other day," said the barber, "and asked me to shave his neck. I speedily accomplished the gentle task, and called out, 'Next.' While I was adjusting a towel around the neck of the next customer I saw the other youth going out the door.

"Haven't you forgotten something?" I asked him.

"He felt in his pockets and said he had all that belonged to him."

"I mean you forgot to pay me for that shave."

"Pay for that! Just shaving my neck!" he said, with astonishment. "I never heard of paying for so little a thing as that. I could have done it myself with my safety razor, only I couldn't reach back there."

No Occasion for Surprise.

This story is told of Forrest, the great tragedian:

Forrest was playing in "Richard III," and the part of Catesby had to be taken by a low comedian, who sauntered on the stage at the wrong moment and uttered the famous words, "My lord, the duke of Buckingham is taken," in the wrong place.

Forrest clenched his fists in rage, but otherwise took no notice of the remark.

Later on the comedian repeated the words in the right place, and when the king expressed surprise at the news Catesby folded his arms, walked boldly down the stage, and remarked to the great actor in loud tones:

"I told you so before, Mr. Forrest, but you wouldn't believe me."

How China Lives.

No natural resource is too trifling to be turned to account by the teeming population. The sea is raked and strained for edible plunder. Seaweed and kelp have a place in the larder. Great quantities of shell fish, no bigger than one's finger nail, are opened and made to yield a food that finds its way far inland. The fungus that springs up in the grass after a rain is eaten. Fried sweet potato vines furnish the poor man's table. The roadside ditches are bailed out for the sake of fishes no longer than one's finger.

EVERY MOVE CREATES SOUND

Scientific Fact Not Known to All—Acuteness of Hearing Among the Lower Animals.

It is very difficult to make some persons believe that nothing can move without making a sound, although it may seem to be absolute silence to them. Everything that moves disturbs the air around it and sets up a kind of wave motion that spreads through the atmosphere in all directions. When these wave motions are strong enough a sound is heard. That nothing is heard is no evidence that there is no sound, for other living things may hear what men cannot.

The motion that is started in the air when anything vibrates or moves suddenly has often been compared to the motion of the surface of still water when we drop a pebble into a pond. But there is this great difference. The eye can see the wave made by the smallest glass bead you can find, but the ear is not nearly so sensitive, and unless the waves are pretty high in the atmosphere the human ear cannot detect them as sound.

The lower animals and birds have much better ears than human beings. A dog will prick up its ears at the sound of its master's voice, or a faint whistle, when it is an astonishing distance off. A man in Baltimore put his head out of the window and called his dog Jack, which he thought was chasing cats in the grounds of the blind asylum opposite.

The dog was sitting on the steps of a friend's house with the man's daughter, nearly half a mile away, and instantly jumped up and tore off home. It had heard that call.

A deer has been known to look up at the sound of a footstep that was still half a mile away in the woods.

BLIND MAN'S SIGHT RESTORED

Piece of Cornea From Dead Animal, Transplanted, Is Hailed as Triumph of Surgery.

The French Academy of Sciences announces the success of an operation on a blind man, performed seven months ago and watched carefully ever since.

A workman had an eye burned by quicklime, so that the cornea had become opaque. It has long been the dream of scientists to transplant the cornea from animals to man, but so far this has been tried without success.

This transparent cornea is one of the most delicate parts of the human organism. Very soon after death, or after the removal of the eye from a living person, for that matter, it becomes opaque and begins to break up.

But M. Magitot has found a way to preserve its transparency. In the case in question it had been kept a week before a piece of it was fitted into the depression made by removing a quarter-inch square section of the cornea of the blind man's eye.

Now, after seven months' observation by the surgeon, the eye is pronounced well, and he can see with it—dimly, it is true, but still he sees.

Venetian Palace Where Wagner Died.

Apocryphal of the return from her chateau in Styria of the Duchesse della Grazia to her palace in Venice, a Paris contemporary gives an interesting account of Vendramin, which is not only one of the most beautiful residences on the canal, but it is closely associated with the history of the city of the dogs.

It was built in 1441. German princes occupied it at first. Then it passed into the possession of the duke of Mantua, who purchased it for 50,000 ducats of gold. It was the scene of great social events under the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, Anne de Medici, in 1652, and through them the palace has come into the possession of the present owners through marriage. It was here that Richard Wagner died in 1883. The desk at which he wrote "Tristan and Isolde" is carefully preserved. Some years ago a plaque was affixed to the palace showing its connection with the great composer.

Discomfited Masher.

A gray-haired masher, easily over sixty years of age, was given a cold reception when he endeavored to become acquainted with the wife of a well-known newspaper man recently.

The day was cold and rainy. The newspaper man's wife was standing holding an open umbrella. She was waiting for her car. The gray-bearded individual stood stooped under her umbrella, and stood beside her for an instant before he remarked:

"You seem to be waiting for some one."

He was nearly taken off his feet when the woman with a quick reply said, "I think you are mistaken, Santa Claus."

The gray-bearded individual left suddenly.

No Use.

Johnnie was out walking with his nurse, who stopped with him to look at a funeral on his block. As the coffin was carried down the stoop Johnnie asked, "What is that?" Nurse replied, "That's the box Mr. Brown is in."

When asked that night to say his prayers he refused to do so. After much coaxing and questioning he was prevailed upon to tell the reason of his refusal.

"Cause God won't have time to-night to hear them, he'll be too busy unpacking Mr. Brown."

READY TO FOLLOW LEADER

Unless It Is Fear, There Is No Contagion So Quickly Spread as That of Emotion.

George F. Bass used to tell a story that illustrated the contagion of emotions.

An old darkey sat by his fireside in a dejected frame of mind ruminating on the miseries of the human race. Towser, his faithful hound, lay on the hearth with his jowl on his paws, absorbing the heat in blissful somnolence. Presently the master groaned sepulchraly. Towser courteously opened one eye for a second and tapped on the floor with his tail. A silence. Then said the master: "Houn', man am bo'n to trouble as de spak's fly upwad'."

Towser shook off slumber for a moment, lifted his head and evinced his sympathy by a steadfast look, then settled down to dreams again. Another silence. Then the master inspired to fuller expression of his woes by the response of his auditor, continued:

"Houn', dis y' 'arth am a place o' trouble an' a vale o' tears; de debil he roams, up an' down like a hongry lion seekin' who he may devour; de ways of de weeked am shorely full o' tribulation."

This time Towser's nose was lifted toward the ceiling and a long, lugubrious woo-ow-woo-woo! expressed his acquiescence to his master's sentiments.

"Yes," was Mr. Bass's conclusion, "emotions are contagious; all that is needed is a proper leader."

PRACTICAL GIFT FOR BEGGAR

Stranger May Have Meant Well, but His Kindness Was Not in the Least Appreciated.

After suffering excruciating tortures for six months from doubling up a perfectly sound leg to fit on a wooden stump the crutch-bearing beggar finally succeeded in eliciting sympathy from a passerby. With kindly eyes the stranger eyed the cripple from top to toe.

"You seem to be in a pretty bad way," he said.

"Yes, sir," whined the cripple. "Couldn't be much worse."

"Too bad," said the sympathizer. "I must see if something can't be done for you."

Hope beat strongly in the beggar's breast and he murmured "God bless you," with unusual fervor.

Two days later the sympathizer appeared again and ostentatiously presented the cripple with the materialization of his benevolent intentions. He gave him a new crutch.

Sterilized Coal.

Coal in the mines is one of the things freest from germs. Old-time doctors used to notice coal miners' wounds healed fast, though begrimed and besmeared with coal dust. For a long time it has been thought that breathing in coal dust caused lung diseases in miners. Some experts find fresh coal is as good as sterilized, and say miners have lung trouble because they do not take the trouble to put off their damp and sweaty clothing before going from the mine to their homes, thus taking cold in the open air walk. Experts say our miners ought to put on warm and dry clothes at the mouth of the mine. But it seems the miners have minds of their own, and although the coal companies in some places fixed up hot and cold water baths and dressing rooms at the mouth of the mines the men would not use them, but went home to wash and dress, as had been their custom for generations.

Amazon River.

It has been stated in official consular reports that the aggregate navigable waters of the Amazon and tributaries for all sorts of craft is estimated to exceed 45,000 miles. The average depth is from 40 to 150 feet and the average width from 6 to 40 miles.

At the mouth near Para the river is 138 miles wide, including the island of Marajo and the northern and southern outlets. The immense volume of water discharged marks a path of yellow water in the blue of the Atlantic easily distinguishable for 150 miles at sea, creating a fresh water sea while out of sight of land. This yellow or old gold colored water uniting with the equatorial current trends to the north at the rate of six miles an hour, and entering the Caribbean sea forms what is recognized as the Gulf stream.

Overculture or No Culture.

Overculture, even if it borders on affectation, is better than no culture at all. It is less offensive to hear a woman talk with grand airs than to hear her converse in common English of the streets, with all its slang and cheap wit. The English language contains quite a few words. Anyway there are enough to furnish one with an excellent vocabulary. A good set of dictionaries is a good investment. Have them near you and whenever you find a word you are not sure about its meaning or pronunciation investigate. It is worth-while habit.

Giving Man Credit.

"I don't believe any man is really good," she said. "When you find one who doesn't go wrong it is because he is afraid."

"Oh, it isn't always because they are afraid," replied her friend, who was married. "Very often it is because they haven't the price."

GOOD VALUES	
18 lb. Granulated Sugar	1.00
1 lb. package Silver Gloss Starch	.08
3 bars Glycerine Soap	.25
6 boxes Yale Blue Matches	.05
Best tea siftings, 1 lb package	.15
Nine O'clock Washing tea, 2 package	.05
3 bars Toilet Soap	.10
Six bars of Fel's Naptha soap	.25
13 bars Independent Soap	.25
1 lb. Fancy Japan Tea	.32
Special 40 cent Coffee	.32
Canned pears, per can	.09
Snow Ball baking powder, 1 lb can	.14
Club House Corn Flake per package	.06

Chase
Antioch

Webb
Illinois

Rare Muskrat Trapped.
An albino muskrat, white as snow, with pink eyes, was trapped in the big Pierce swamp near Fairfield, N. J., the first ever caught in that state.

Better Not to Take a Chance.
A California woman 103 years of age baked a cake in celebration of her birthday. It may be all right, but the eyesight is not so good at such an age, and the old lady might have used some of her "rheumatiz" medicine for the flavoring extracts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.
MASSIE TEMPLE BUILDING
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS
LOUIS J. GURNEE Secretary.

Geo Strum Jr and wf to John Peterson and wf lot in Village of Libertyville w d	\$ 550 00
John Peterson and wf to Geo Strum lot 5 blk 2 Libertyville w d	2600 00
CE Sibley and wf to John Anderson et al s 50 ft lot 1 blk 3 Shady Nook Sub in sec 14, w Antioch twp w d	600 00
Est. of Margaret Lynch (decd) to Gerhard Schreck lot 6 and E 1/2 lot 7 blk 1 Stowell add to Libertyville deed	550 00
Richard Martin and wf to F. Hohenadel Jr 38 acres in s e 1/4 sec 21, Newport twp w d	4762 50
John Vogel to C J McClure 20 acres in s e 1/4 sec 21 Newport twp w d	1500 00

BARBER SHOP
We have changed our place of business to the Osmond bld'g, on East side main st., where we have more room and superior accommodations where we will be glad to see all of our old friends and as many new ones who care to come.
GEO. GOLLWITZER, Prop.

BOY'S SHOES
GUNMETAL, BUTTON AND SHORT-vamp, high toe mannish little shoe for boys. Nobby looking but with wearing qualities of a school shoe.
Sizes--9 to 12 \$1.50, 12 1/2 to 2 \$1.75, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 \$2.00 and 6 to 8 \$2.50
Antioch Cash Shoe Store
GOOD SHOES

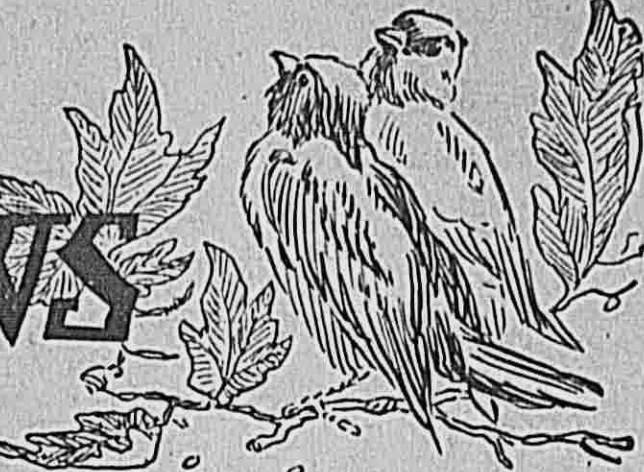
To Every Man—
experienced in the use of a silo, our IMPERISHABLE SILO strongly recommends itself. Made from vitrified clay, it stands to reason that it can never crumble or decay. Neither will it shrink, swell or absorb moisture from the ensilage. All forms of concrete will absorb moisture which will cause the ensilage to spoil more or less next to the wall. A well re-inforced concrete silo will cost as much or more than our "IMPERISHABLE." Our silo is given immense extra strength by use of a patent channel block in which steel bars are buried in mortar, protected from air and concealed from view. This form of construction is used in grain tanks 100 feet high. Customers are protected by a warranty.

National Fire Proofing Company
Huntington, Indiana
For free Booklet and terms call on or address
HAMLIN & SONS. Lake Villa, Ill.



THE PEST OF THE ENGLISH SPARROWS

By N. DEARBORN



THE English sparrow among birds is comparable to the rat among mammals. It is cunning, destructive, and filthy. This sparrow was introduced into America about 60 years ago, and is now distributed generally over the eastern half of the United States and southern Canada and locally westward to the Pacific coast. This rapid increase is a result of the bird's hardness, extraordinary fecundity, diversity of food, aggressive disposition, and almost complete immunity from natural enemies through its sagacity and its preference for thickly settled communities.

Its natural diet consists of seeds, but it eats a great variety of other foods. While much of its annual fare consists of waste material from the streets, in autumn and winter it consumes quantities of weed seed, and in summer numerous insects. Aside from the destruction of weed seed, there is very little to be said in the sparrow's favor.

It destroys small fruits, as cherries, grapes, pears and peaches. It also destroys buds and flowers of cultivated trees, shrubs, and vines. In the garden it eats seeds as they ripen, and nips off tender young vegetables as they appear above ground, peas and lettuce being especially subject to attack. It damages wheat and other grains when newly sowed, ripening, and in shocks. It reduces the numbers of some of our most useful native species, such as bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows, and barn swallows, by destroying the eggs and young and by usurping their nesting places. It attacks other familiar native birds, as the robin, wren, ray-eyed vireo, catbird and mocking bird, causing them to desert parks and shady streets of towns. Unlike our native birds whose places it usurps, it has no song, but is noisy and vituperative. It defiles buildings and ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines with its excrement and with its bulky nests.

The evidence against the English sparrow is overwhelming, and the present unfriendly attitude of the public toward it is reflected in our state laws. Nowhere is it included among the birds that are protected. In response to frequent inquiries for means of abating the sparrow nuisance received by the United States Biological Survey, a few approved methods applicable to different conditions are here described.

Sparrows frequently give annoyance by roosting in ornamental vines and in crevices about buildings. If driven out late at night, several nights in succession, they will usually desert the roost. A jet of water from a garden hose is a potent disturber, particularly on frosty nights. Where water is not available, small Roman candles may be employed.

Though sparrows may be driven from a given neighborhood, the relief thus obtained is only temporary, and has the further objection that the nuisance is simply transferred elsewhere. More drastic action is therefore preferable.

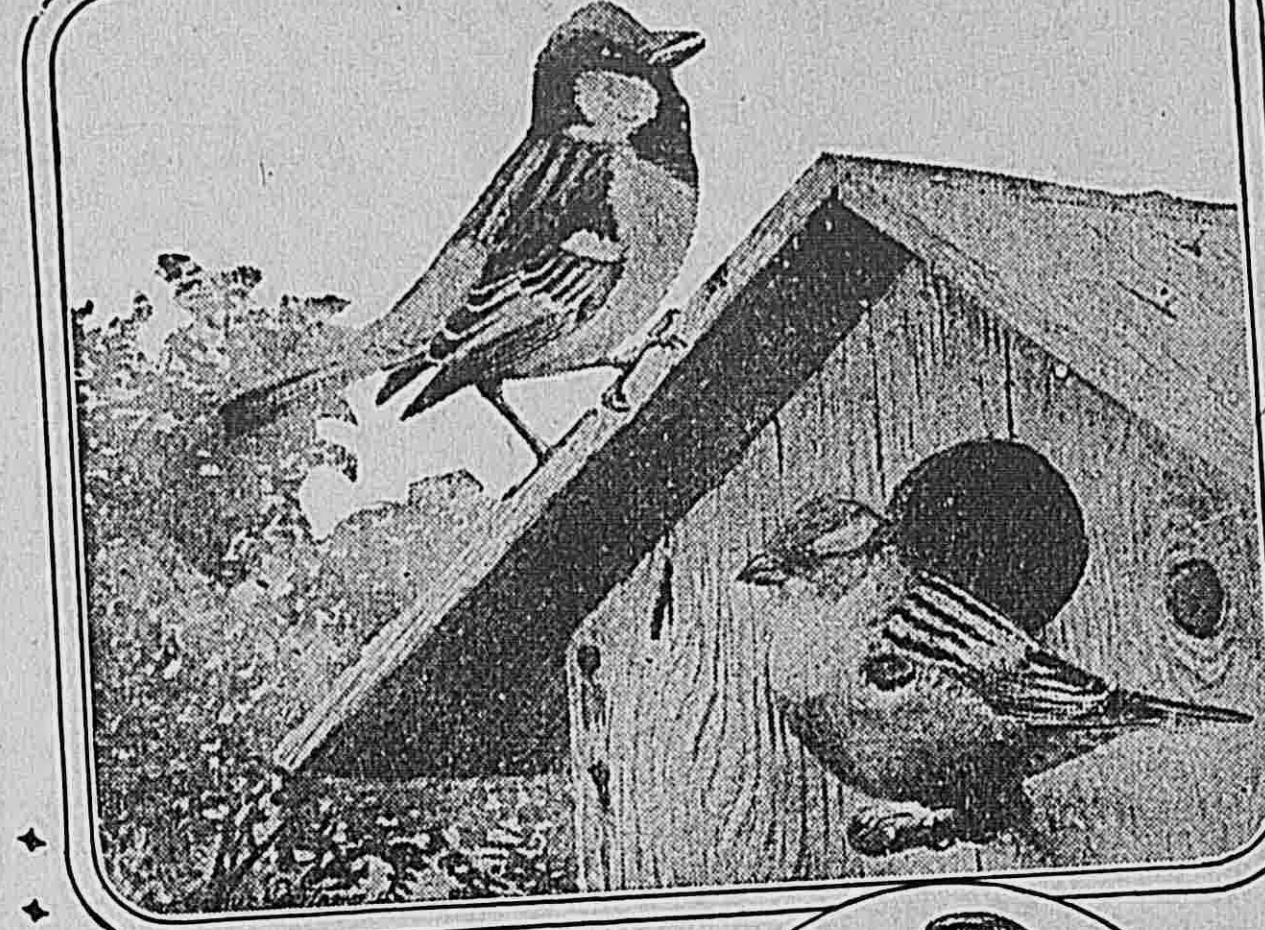
The most effective method of preventing the increase of sparrows in a locality is to destroy their nests at intervals of ten or twelve days throughout the breeding season. Occasionally they build large covered nests in trees, but as a rule they build open nests in bird-houses, electric-light hoods, cornices, water-spouts, and similar places. While it is often difficult to reach nests with the hand, they can usually be torn down by means of a long pole having an iron hook at the tip. By a concerted and continued movement to destroy every nest after the eggs are laid, English sparrows in any locality may be gradually reduced without resorting to shot or poison.

The sparrow's habit of nesting in cavities can be turned to account against it. By providing one-room bird-houses, or even packing boxes or tin cans, and putting them in trees or on poles or buildings at a height of about ten feet, the birds may be captured after dark with the aid of a long-handled net. This net should have a deep bag and a small hoop made to fit the front of the boxes closely. After the net has been quietly placed over the entrance, a few rap on the box will send the tenant into it. Dilapidated buildings may sometimes be fitted up for catching sparrows in this way, as well as for destroying their nests and eggs. The illustration herewith shows how this can be done. An ordinary wooden box may be nailed to the inside of the building over a hole made to admit the sparrows. The box should be arranged so that the top or upper part of the back can be lifted to gain access to the inside.

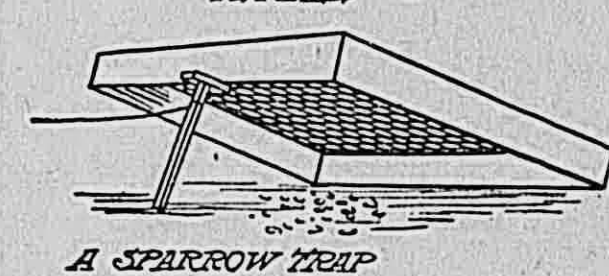
The box, also illustrated on this page, is designed to be hung on a building or a tree. Its top should be about six inches square and its height at the eaves about eight inches. The roof should be hinged at the top for removing the eggs or young. Such boxes may be built of rough boards at slight cost. By distributing a number of them about orchards, shade trees, and out-buildings, and catching the sparrows that occupy them, or by destroying eggs, the work of extermination may be carried on at a season when other methods are least effective.

Preliminary to the following destructive measures, sparrows should be baited until they are attached to the spot selected for their execution. Seeds, grain, or waste from the table, if supplied regularly, will soon establish a feeding place. If a general campaign is to be undertaken, enough such feeding places should be maintained to attract to them practically all the English sparrows in the neighborhood. This can easily be done in winter when food is scarce. After thus baiting the sparrows they may be trapped, shot, or poisoned.

Traps alone are inadequate to exterminate sparrows, but a reduction of numbers can be effected by using a shallow box not less than four feet square, open on one side and covered with woven wire on the other. One side of this trap rests on the ground, while the opposite side is supported by a stick 18 inches long. Near the upper end of this stick is attached a long cord, and between the top



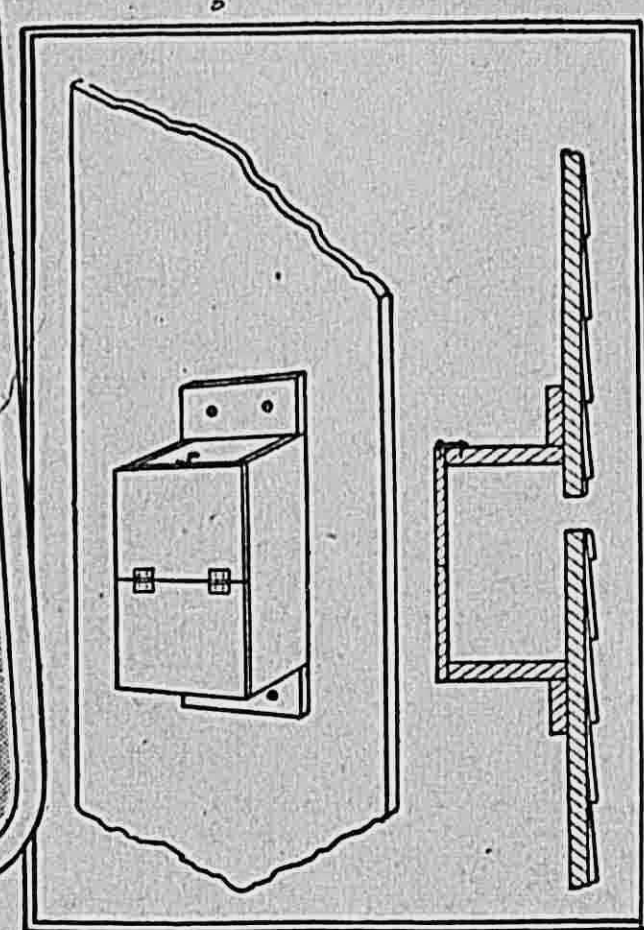
ENGLISH SPARROW, MALE AND FEMALE



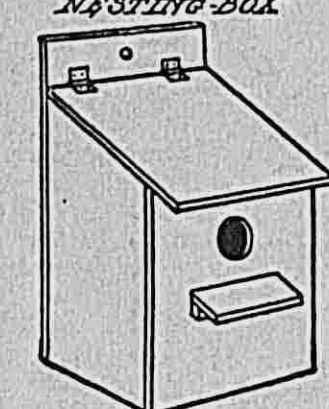
A SPARROW TRAP



YOUNG SPARROW



PERSPECTIVE AND SECTIONAL DRAWINGS OF AN IMPROVED NESTING BOX



AN INEXPENSIVE NEST BOX

of it and the edge of the trap is placed a chip. By setting the trap over bait and pulling the cord from a sheltered point of observation when a flock of sparrows is beneath it, numbers of them may be caught. Instead of the box described above, by which the birds are taken alive an old door or some other similar device may be employed to advantage as a deadfall. In either case the trap should be kept set and baited until the sparrows are not afraid to go under it. The best time for trapping is just after a snowstorm, when the birds have been fasting. Then, if the ground be cleared and chaff and grain be put under the trap, the birds will crowd in and enable the trapper to secure nearly all of the local flock. If any escape they will spread the fear of traps, and before long very few of the birds can be induced to go into one.

Sparrows are accustomed to feed in close flocks, and when thus assembled a large number can be killed by a charge of No. 10 shot. The best way is to scatter grain over long, narrow areas and shoot the sparrows at these baiting places. Where sparrows infest poultry yards, the bait may be placed on a horizontal board, supported at such an elevation that the birds can be shot without danger to the poultry.

Since English sparrows are a pest and a reduction of their numbers is important on economic grounds, there would seem to be no reason why the birds, when trapped or shot, should not be utilized for food in this country, as they have been in the Old World for centuries. Their flesh is palatable and nutritious, and in city restaurants they are often served under the name of reed birds.

Where the use of poison is not prohibited by law, it may be effectively used to reduce the number of sparrows. Of the different poisons tested, the most satisfactory is strychnine sulphate. It is easily prepared and acts quickly. Wheat has proved to be a good bait, as well as an excellent vehicle for administering the poison. The grain should be regularly supplied at the baiting stations until the birds have become accustomed to resort to the place. A good time to put it out is early morning, as the birds are sure to be hungry for breakfast. The capacity of the sparrow's

crop and stomach is about 30 kernels of wheat, varying according to size of the kernels.

In deciding the amount of poisoned wheat to put out at one time, it is well to estimate the number of sparrows frequenting a feeding place and to allow about 20 kernels for each sparrow. Although two kernels of wheat coated with the solution described below have been known to kill a sparrow, six or seven kernels are required to insure fatal results. Only as much poison should be put out as is likely to be eaten in one day, as exposure to moisture reduces its virulence. Furthermore, sparrows that take less than a fatal quantity, or that become frightened by the death of comrades, will forsake a feeding place if poison is kept there constantly. It is better, therefore, to supply unpoisoned wheat after each poisoning until the birds have recovered confidence. An important advantage in having several feeding grounds is that they may be used in rotation, the sparrows forgetting their fear of one while the others in turn are receiving poison.

A poison mixture that has proved very effective is prepared as follows: Put one-eighth ounce of strychnine sulphate into three-fourths of a gill of hot water and boil until dissolved. Moisten one and one-half teaspoonfuls of starch with a few drops of cold water, add it to the poison solution, and heat till the starch thickens. Pour the hot poisoned starch solution over one quart of wheat and stir until every kernel is coated. Small-kernelled wheat sold as poultry food, if reasonably clean, is preferable to first-quality grain, being cheaper and more easily eaten by the sparrows. A two-quart glass fruit jar is a good vessel to mix in, as it is easily shaken and allows the condition of the contents to be seen. If the coated wheat be spread thinly on a hard, flat surface, it will dry enough

for use in a short time. It should be dried thoroughly if it is to be put into jars and kept for future use. Dishes employed in preparing poison may be safely cleansed by washing.

The poison should be well scattered, so that many birds may be able to partake at the same time, since after a few are affected their actions excite the suspicion of their comrades. Usually a few sparrows get only enough strychnine to paralyze them for a few hours, after which they recover. It is important, therefore, to visit the feeding places two or three hours after distributing poison to prevent such birds from escaping. It is well also to remove dead birds promptly to avoid exciting the suspicions of those that are unaffected. In northern latitudes the best time to put out poison is just after a snowstorm, when other food is covered. The feeding place should be cleared of snow and the poison laid early in the morning.

Sparrows should be baited in secluded places, safe from interruptions and where doves and poultry are not endangered. Roofs, back yards, and unused poultry runs are favorable situations. Proximity to low trees, grape arbors, and similar retreats has the advantage that sparrows go to such places between meals, and many dead birds will be found there well away from the bait. If undisturbed, poisoned birds will usually be found within a few feet of where the bait was spread, death occurring in from three to twenty minutes. Where doves or poultry are likely to be poisoned, the sparrow, after being baited, may be induced to feed in small covered pens made of coarsely meshed wire netting and having the sides raised about an inch and a half above the ground. There is practically no danger that cats or other animals will die from eating sparrows that have been poisoned. Any wheat coated by the above process, which is overlooked by the birds, will become harmless after a few rains.

Sparrows can be reduced locally to almost any desired extent by the methods outlined above, but it should not be forgotten that such reduction can be made permanent only by systematic and continued efforts.

Freedom for Jews in Russia

At Times Their Condition Has Improved, but Not Steadily.

In connection with the celebration of the Passover the American Hebrew published accounts of the experiences of the race in securing a greater or less degree of emancipation in various countries.

"Despite the reactionary measures against the Jews in Russia," it says, "their status in that country has for the past 100 years from time to time been more or less improved. During the reign of Alexander I., from 1801-1825, the first steps toward emancipation of the Jews were taken by affording them educational opportunities.

"Alexander I. directed the minister of education to draw a plan for promoting education among the Jews. When the said minister remarked that such a plan might prove a costly one to the government of Russia Alexander replied, 'If their means should produce one Mendelssohn the expense would be justified.'

"Nicholas I., known as the enemy of the Jews, nevertheless officially encouraged them to take up agriculture. Jewish farmers were, for a certain period, to be exempt from military service and taxation in land. Jews wishing to enter the field of agriculture in Russia were practically to enjoy equal rights.

"During the early part of the reign of Alexander II., when the serfs were emancipated, it looked as if freedom would be granted to the Jews of Russia as well. Restrictionary laws concerning the 'Pale of Settlement' were not enforced and schools were practically opened to the Jews. Such was the uncertain

status of the Jews for a period of about eighty years, ending in 1881 with the assassination of Alexander II.

"During the quarter of a century that followed this period the condition of the Jews in Russia changed for the worse. Pogroms and riots took place. The well known May laws were enacted and enforced. The Jews were driven back to the 'Pale,' which resulted in a large emigration of Jews from Russia to different countries of the world, especially to America. The Kishineff and other massacres that followed were the climax of the terrible conditions.

"Though nothing was directly done in favor of the Jews in Russia in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II., and the worst edicts were issued during his regime, still the desperate struggle which the people of Russia

Card Playing is Injurious

Narcotizing Influence Is Exercised If Indulged In Too Often.

Dancing is all right; yes, indeed, dancing is fine. It rounds out the limbs and produces a perfect figure and all that sort of thing; but as for card playing, why, that is dissipation of the worst kind; mental dissipation, of course. So says the official voice of the medical profession, the New York Medical Journal, in its latest issue. The Journal appears to regard even turkey trotting with a lenient eye compared to the awful glare that it bestows on card playing, remarks the New York Morning Telegraph. Strange to say, card playing among the aged and middle aged is not regarded as a vice by the physicians, but as a valuable distraction. But in the young it's terrible, terrible.

made for freedom has indirectly benefited the Jews. The struggle of the Russian people for liberty resulted in the creation of the duma, and in what is known in Russia as religious liberty, which means allowing one to return to the faith one had formerly abandoned and the abolition of the censorship of the press.

"The Jews have indirectly benefited by each of these concessions of the government to the people. Although the government resorts to means of disqualifying the Jews from being elected to the duma, yet the fact remains that the Jews are eligible for election to the duma and reactionary as the present duma may be there are ten Jews who hold seats there. This is because the manifesto of Czar Nicholas II., granting a parliament to the people of Russia, did not contain the famous phrase, 'except the Jews.'"

"Card playing," avers the Medical Journal, "is a pure and simple mental dissipation that grows upon the victim, like all other dissipation, to the eventual exclusion of logical and close thinking. A valuable distraction for the elderly once a week, say, if indulged in often, especially by the young, it exercises its narcotizing influence with irresistible force. Skill counts for only 3 per cent. even in the most scientific of card games, much less in the popular gambling forms.

"We have," declares the Medical Journal, "nothing but approval for dancing, an admirably graceful and strength giving exercise adapted to produce physical perfection and devoid in its essence of the disgraceful characteristics imposed upon it recently by certain leaders, blind or worse. It is an art, perfection in which requires study and practice and leads to a healthy fatigue which prevents excesses."

BACKACHE AND ACHING JOINTS.

Together Tell of Weak or Disordered Kidneys.

Much pain that masks as rheumatism is due to weak kidneys—to their failure to drive off uric acid thoroughly. When you suffer achy, bad joints,

backache, too, with some kidney disorders, get Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

Anthony Ruf, 504 W. Elm St., Chippewa Falls, Wis., says: "My limbs were stiff and sore and almost paralyzed with rheumatism. My condition became so serious I was taken to the hospital but was not helped. Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, I gradually improved, however, until entirely cured."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A man may not know who his friends are, but he usually has his enemies spotted.

Garfield Tea helps clear a muddy complexion, dispel foul breath and sweeten the temper.

Man's favorite brand of love is usually the latest.

Write For This Free Book—Shows 20 Beautiful Modern Rooms—

tells how you can get the very latest effects on your walls.

Contains a sample of the Color Plans our artists will furnish you, FREE, for any rooms you wish to decorate.

Alabastine

The Beautiful Wall Tint comes in 16 exquisite tints. More artistic than wall paper or paint at a fraction of the cost. Kalsomine colors are harsh and common beside the soft-hued water color tints of Alabastine. Absolutely sanitary—easiest and quickest to use, goes furthest and will not chip, peel, or rub off.

Doesn't need an expert to put on. Easy directions in every package. Full 5 lb. Pkg., white, 50c; regular tints, 35c.

Alabastine Company 55 Squibb Road, Grand Rapids, Mich. New York City, Desk 4, 185 Water Street

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR THE FREE BOOK

Armorside

THE GREAT SUCCESS

REDUCER CORSET

Makes a friend of every stout woman who wears it. Makes business for every merchant who sells it.

AT DEALERS or sent direct for \$1.00. Armorside Style 207, for medium and slender figures, 40c.

BIRDSEY-SOMERS CO.
233 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Lightning Rods 6c per foot

Direct to You. No Middlemen. Heavy Copper Cable 98 per cent. If goods when received are not satisfactory, return them at our expense, when we will refund every dollar you paid us. Let us know your requirements. We will advise just what it will cost you. INTERNATIONAL LIGHTNING ROD CO., Dept. U, South Bend, Ind.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

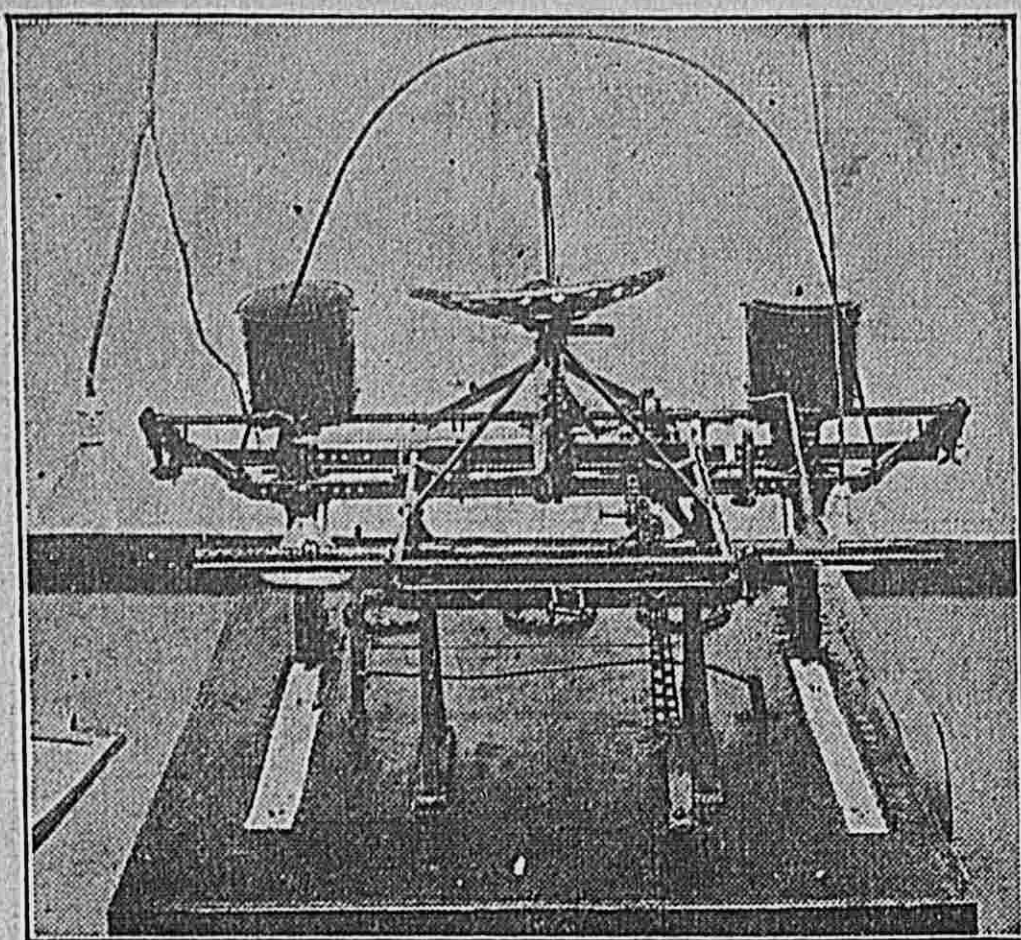
Wm. Wood

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. THERAPION. Hospitals with 1000 patients. Cures KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, ETC. Send address envelope for FREE BOOK to DR. J. E. CLEGG, MED. CO., 117 WEST 40TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

IF YOU WANT TO BEGIN OR EXPAND business write the Board of Trade, Weyburn, Saskatchewan. We want industries, retailers and wholesalers. Electric power, water, fuel cheap. Builders with capital needed. Population doubled this year.

VALUE AND METHODS OF TESTING CORN PLANTERS IN LABORATORY AND FIELD



Testing Stand to Determine Drop.

By C. O. REED,
University of Illinois.

The farm mechanics division of the college of agriculture is conducting a series of tests to determine, if possible, better methods of securing accurate drop of corn per hill by the corn planter. The following factors are being considered in the experiment: The shape of the kernel as influenced by the kind of corn, the grade of the corn, the system of drop and the proper selection of plates. The experiments have not yet been completed.

The average corn grower seems well satisfied with the latest methods of corn planting, but the shrewd, scientific business farmer is giving careful consideration to the present day problems confronting him in economically seeding his major crop. As the agriculture of our middle west becomes more intense, these problems will become more serious, and in order for the experimentalist to meet them efficiently he must enter the field at an early date. He is indeed late as it is.

Experimental work on farm field machinery falls naturally into two general classes. The first class includes that work which furnishes data indicative of the most economical use of a machine by the user. It is a typical product of state experimental stations, of primary value to the farmer and of but secondary importance to the manufacturer. In the second class, however, the benefactors are reversed, for here emphasis is placed on the efficiency of the machine, its points of weakness or its failure to meet certain requirements, and opportunities for improvements are suggested. Such work is typical of our manufacturers' laboratories; it is

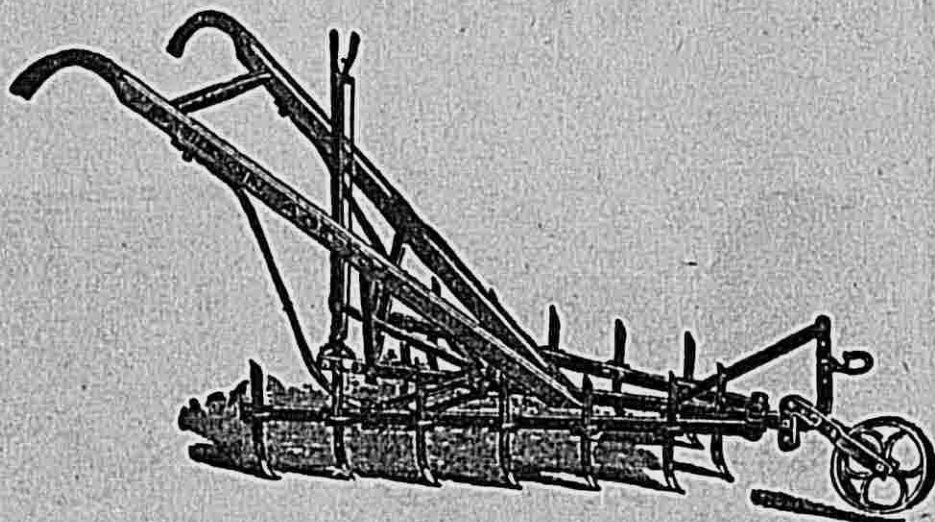
of primary value to the designer and of secondary importance to the user.

When the farmer demands a purely mechanical improvement to solve a simple problem, the genius of the manufacturer meets that demand. The inventor can even force an improvement on the market, and thus educate the farmer to make use of it. On the other hand, the farmer's demand may be just as influential.

Each of the different factors of shape and grade of corn, and system of drop or selection of plates has its possibilities. Due to the kind of corn, the kernels may range in shape from flat, rounding kernel to the narrow peg-top shape; the grade may be hand-sorted, unsorted, or machine sorted; and the kind of drop may be the edge, flat or hill drop system. Also the right sized plate may be used, or by carelessness the operator may use a plate in which the cells are a little too large or too small. With these complexities before us we see that a number of factors influence accuracy of drop and what range each of these factors possesses.

The great dividing line in methods of testing may be drawn between those of the field. The former are simple and much alike in detail, but in field methods a greater number of possibilities present themselves. If we wish to determine the efficiency of an individual machine, or exactly what a machine will do under field conditions, we must by all means go to the field. Manufacturers who employ both laboratory and field methods agree that one or two per cent. better tests can be obtained in the field, attributing the increase in accuracy to the jarring of the machine. The accompanying photograph shows method of setting up testing stand for laboratory experiments.

LABOR-SAVING METHODS OF GARDEN TILLAGE



Horse Cultivator for Garden.

By PROF. JOHN W. LLOYD,
University of Illinois.

Labor-saving methods can be employed in the care of the growing garden crop as well as in the preparation of the seed-bed. It is desirable to plant the garden in long rows so that horse tillage may be introduced. By the use of a narrow-tooth cultivator it is possible, with a steady horse, to work fairly close to the rows of even small vegetables. However, for the early tillage close to the rows of beets, onions, carrots and similar crops, there is nothing equal to a wheel hoe; and throughout the season this tool can be very largely substituted for the hand hoe. Its use will result in a great saving of labor. Labor will also be saved by cultivating the garden frequently, and keeping the soil in good friable condition, rather than tilling at less frequent intervals and allowing the ground to become baked before it is tilled after a rain. Timely tillage means easy tillage and the easy tillage and the most favorable conditions for growth, while untimely or infrequent tillage means difficult tillage and less favorable conditions for growth.

The most tedious labor in the ordinary garden is the hand weeding of the small vegetables. By proper management of the garden a large amount of this labor can be eliminated. One way to avoid excessive labor in hand weeding is to keep weed seeds out of the garden as much as possible by avoiding the use of manure containing such seeds, and by destroying all

weeds in and about the garden before they go to seed, even if they appear after the crops are harvested. But in spite of all that can be done there will always be weed seeds present in garden soil. The way to prevent these from producing weeds that are larger than the vegetable plants and endangering the life of the latter, is to keep them from starting growth before the vegetables have a chance to start. This is done by thoroughly working the soil immediately before the vegetable seeds are planted, thus killing any weed seedlings that are about to appear above the surface, and giving the vegetables an even start with the weeds that may develop from seeds germinating later.

Wisdom in Buying Estates.

Some housewives never learn that there are less expensive cuts of meat than steak and rib-roads which are as nutritive and just as suitable for certain ways of serving. They are usually the same individuals who order oysters, fish, strawberries out of season and do not assimilate the idea that certain things, as soap, can be purchased at a bargain in large quantities while certain perishables, like ripe fruit and vegetables, had better be purchased in small lots. Some eatables are really cheaper in bulk, as the common raisins, and some as coffee, tea, crackers, etc., lose in a short time desirable quality unless they have been kept in packages. Quality in yeast, baking powder, and flour, in the end, pays.

PLAN AIR ROUTE

Prince Suggests Peking-Paris Line, and It Is Adopted.

Journey of Aeronauts Will Be Made Partly Over Great Desert of Gobi—Stations Will Be Laid Along the Trans-Siberian.

Paris.—After taking the advice of leading experts on climatic and other conditions likely to affect the Peking-Paris air race, Prince Borghese being among those consulted, a meeting was held at the offices of Le Matin recently, at which the first definite official program was drawn up.

The scheme submitted by Prince Borghese has been adopted. It has been settled that the race shall begin next September, at about the beginning of the month, when, according to the data received from the weather bureau of Russia, the Siberian rainy season is well over, not only along the Trans-Siberian, but in China, and when other weather conditions are also favorable.

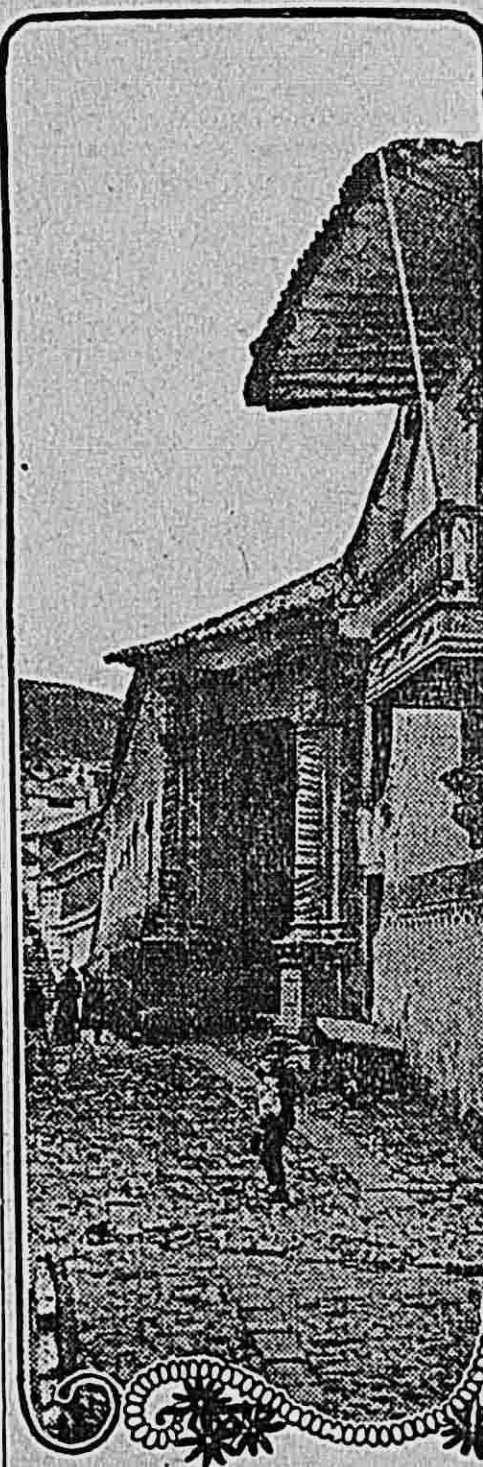
The suggestion of Prince Borghese that the Great Desert of Gobi be traversed, the route being Peking to Kalgan, Tuerin, Urga, Kakhia and Lake Balkal, was adopted, as not only offering the best means of arriving at Siberia, but as being admirably suited for landings. Other reasons are that it is frequented by caravans and that a telegraph line gives an ideal indication of the route.

The rest of the journey will be made by way of Irkutsk, Omsk, Kazan, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna, Trieste, Genoa, Avignon and Lyons, as already announced in these columns.

Stocks of petrol and spare parts are to be spread along the Trans-Siberian, also across the Gobi desert at short distances, while the food question meets its solution by the fact that the route follows railway stations and inhabited districts throughout.

Each entrant will be required to pay a deposit of \$1,000, which will be refunded if he makes the proper start from Peking, but will, if forfeited, be added to the amount of the prizes.

In an interview Prince Borghese stated that, in his opinion, the Gobi desert presented the only practical



In Modern Peking.

means for the airmen to reach Lake Balkal, as the Mukden-Harbin route taken by the railroad involves surmounting the high Khingan chain of mountains as well as over 400 miles of mountainous country just before reaching the lake.

Names continue to be sent in for the race, among the latest being those of two young French pilots, who, although they have only recently obtained their diplomas, are confident of success.

Get a \$1,000 for Dog's Bite.

Mineola, L. I.—Mrs. May Miller, housekeeper for George Wintjen, taught his pet collie to jump and seize dainties on her shoulder. Last year the dog jumped on the shoulder of Miss Minnie Stockton, a landlady who lived across the street, and, finding no dainties there bit her on the shoulder, forearm and knee, so that she could not leave her bed for four months. She was awarded \$1,000 damages from Wintjen.

From Pulpit to Poverty.

Springfield, Mass.—Rev. William O. Peterson, seventy-nine years old, has been taken to the almshouse. He has been a clergyman 70 years, but lately has not been actively engaged in pulpit work.

A true friend is a person who listens to your troubles.

To stay young or to grow young, Garfield Tea can help. It rejuvenates both in looks and energy.

Even when a bill collector finds a man in he is apt to find him out.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Its Use.

"Has that prison a laundry?"
"Certainly. Don't they have to wash and iron the convicts?"

PHYSICIAN ADVISES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Four years ago I had places break out on my wrist and on my shin which would itch and burn by spells, and scratching them would not seem to give any relief. When the trouble first began, my wrist and shin itched like poison. I would scratch those places until they would bleed before I could get any relief. Afterwards the places would scale over, and the flesh underneath would look red and feverish. Sometimes it would begin to itch until it would wake me from my sleep, and I would have to go through the scratching ordeal again.

Our physician pronounced it "dry eczema." I used an ointment which the doctor gave me, but it did no good. Then he advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. As this trouble has been in our family for years, and is considered hereditary, I felt anxious to try to head it off. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and they seemed to be just what I needed.

"The disease was making great headway on my system until I got the Cuticura Remedies which have cleared my skin of the great pest. From the time the eczema healed four years ago, until now, I have never felt any of its pest, and I am thankful to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment which certainly cured me. I always use the Cuticura Soap for toilet, and I hope other sufferers from skin diseases will use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment."

(Signed) Irven Hutchison, Three Rivers, Mich., Mar. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

The Plain Truth.

"Has that man a mania for osculation?"
"No, he's a plain kissing bug."

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, tender, smarting, aching, swollen feet. It makes your feet feel easy and makes walking a Delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For free trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fitting for the Occasion.

"You need to put more ginger in your dinner stories."
"How would Jamaica ginger do?"

To be sweet and clean, every woman should use Paxtine in sponge bathing. It eradicates perspiration and all other body odors. At druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Freedom is won through hard obedience to the truth.—William James.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Tact sometimes consists of knowing enough not to know too much.

For liver or kidney troubles, nothing is quite so reliable as Garfield Tea.

The man who hesitates may win by watching others lose.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - 2½ lbs.
Sassafras - 1 lb.
Aloes - 1 lb.
Ginger - 1 lb.
Cloves - 1 lb.
Cinnamon - 1 lb.
Mace - 1 lb.
Nutmeg - 1 lb.
Anise - 1 lb.
Licorice - 1 lb.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

146 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**Here's
The Road to Comfort**

A vanished thirst—a cool body and a refreshed one; the sure way—the *only* way is via a glass or bottle of

Coca-Cola

Ideally delicious—pure as purity—crisp and sparkling as frost.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

Demand the Genuine
as made by
THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world

\$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 & \$3.50 shoes are worn by millions of men, because they are the best in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas \$4.00, \$4.50 & \$5.00 shoes equal Custom Made Work costing \$6.00 to \$8.00

Why does W. L. Douglas make and sell more \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world? **BECAUSE:** he stamps his name and price on the bottom and guarantees the value, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes of other makes. **BECAUSE:** they are the most economical and satisfactory; you can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. **BECAUSE:** they have no equal for style, fit and wear. **DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE FOR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.**

If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent everywhere delivery charges prepaid.

INFLUENZA

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having full details of awful disaster, including report of investigating Com. at Washington; complete books of 32 pages, magnificent photographs, photos of Agents coming money; one agent reports 60 sales first day. Price only 4c. Cost to agent 10c. Cash free. Write today. Geo. D. Cleveland, Dept. K, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., GOSHEN, INDIANA

DAISY FLY KILLER

PLACED ANYWHERE, IT ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Best, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't splinter, injure anything. Guaranteed effective. 15c each at dealers or 6 sent prepaid for \$1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE DELINEATOR

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE AND ADVENTURE want a Local Representative. You can earn a salary every month. Write today for The Delineator Publishing Co., Delineator Bldg., New York City

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Clears and beautifies the scalp. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. Prevents hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 per jar.

"SINKING OF THE TITANIC"

Fastest selling book we have ever published. Gives full details of awful disaster, including report of investigating Com. at Washington; complete books of 32 pages, magnificent photographs, photos of Agents coming money; one agent reports 60 sales first day. Price only 4c. Cost to agent 10c. Cash free. Write today. Geo. D. Cleveland, Dept. K, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEN BEAUTIFUL POST CARD VIEWS

of Louisiana mailed to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 10c. H. C. Schroeder, Baton Rouge, La.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. 20004. Books free. See references. Best results.

Pettit's BEST FOR EYE

FOR EYE ACHES

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 21-1912.

REAL ESTATE

BUY LAND

and buy it while it is cheap. Buy in Canada and you will make money. Population rapidly increasing. Over 120 emigrants daily arrive from all countries. Millions of American and English capital flowing in. Government and railroad companies spending millions in development. There are some choice quarter sections of good farm lands unimproved. From \$5 per acre up. Write for full particulars. Mulholland & Co., 211 Kansas Bldg., Toronto, Can.

A FINE HOME IN THE SOUTH

There is 20,000 acres of fine Government Land just opened in Florida. You can get a homestead of 160 acres for \$165. Good for vegetables of all kinds and oranges. Address for particulars

JAMES A. PEARCE, Cocoa, Fla.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as a 400 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of oats from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of barley from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of rye from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of alfalfa from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of timothy from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of lucerne from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of vetch from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of sainfoin from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of white clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of yellow clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of black clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of purple clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of blue clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of pink clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3 bu. per acre, 25,000 bushels of red clover from 120 acres, or 208 1/3

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. P. R. Avery was a Chicago shopper last Friday.

Carl Seastrand of Chicago spent Sunday with N. G. Lentzner.

Mort Kapple is riding around in a fine new five passenger Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hartley returned last week from their southern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews visited relatives at Silverlake and Wilmot Sunday.

Ray Paddock of Round Lake spent Sunday with his nephew Paul Avery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Miller visited last week with their children and families in Waukegan.

Remember the R. N. entertainment to be given at Hamlin's hall Saturday evening June 1.

Miss Grace Gratz returned to her work in Chicago Saturday, after a three weeks stay with her parents.

Mr. Lowrie and the choir from Lake Villa were called to officiate at the funeral of Geo. Russell at Ingleside on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Carl Miller entertained her father, mother and sisters a few days recently. They expect soon to go to their new home at Whitewater.

Everybody doing it! Doing what? Going to hear The Reader Charles Hitchcock, June first, 1912, at Hamlin's hall at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Royal Neighbors of America, Lake Villa camp.

A party of girls from here spent the week-end with Miss Margaret Weber at her cottage at Sand Lake. Of course they had a jolly time and the gentlemen were invited to spend Sunday afternoon.

Miss Lottie Manzer's school near Millburn closed last week. Lake Villa school will be out some time next week, and the eighth graders are preparing a play to be given at the close of school.

The revival meetings will continue all this week, with special meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings for men and boys. Special music every evening and Mr. Jones, cornetist, will be here all the week.

RUSSELL

Geo. Wilson visited over Sunday in Kenosha.

Mrs. S. A. Edwards visited last week at Racine.

Mrs. Geo. Siver is visiting her daughter in Milwaukee.

Miss Austin was a Sunday visitor with her sister Mrs. Chase.

There will be a dance at Kelly and McCann's, Friday evening May 24.

Little Walter Shea had his hand crushed in the windmill pump Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McNamara are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Miss Smith of Grayslake was entertained at the home of Miss Minnie Reves here.

Mr. Pincomb died at his home east of this place on Sunday. Burial in the Oak Dale cemetery Tuesday.

Insures Promptness.
"What ails that man?" said the city salesman. "I made an appointment with him for one o'clock tomorrow, and he asked me if I meant American time. It ought to be obvious that I am not making an appointment in New York for Madrid time."
"Don't grumble," said a friend. "That question was a guarantee of good faith on his part. Every fresh arrival from Latin countries asks that when he really wishes to be prompt in his engagements. Left to his own devices he would do as everybody does at home and come straggling along an hour or two late, but to him American time signifies right on the spot, and he'll be there."

Not a Permanent Arrangement.
In London the saloons are open on Sundays between the hours of three and five in the afternoon. A couple of roughs were standing in front of one of these accommodations waiting for it to open when a Salvation Army captain who was passing said, "Men, don't you know that when you enter a saloon you enter hell?" "That's all right, old top," piped one of the roughs, "they'll throw us out in a couple of hours."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

HICKORY

Mrs. A. Peterson is on the sick list. Fred Spring entertained his brother Sunday.

Miss Grace Tillotson spent last week in Antioch.

Mrs. Pickles spent over Saturday at Hebron Sunday.

D. Pullen and O. L. Hollenbeck spent Friday in Waukegan.

Miss Cora Edwards spent Thursday and Friday in Chicago.

Mrs. Earl Edwards and daughter are visiting at D. B. Webb's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pullen of Antioch spent Sunday at D. Pullen's.

The pictures will be given next Sunday evening at the church. All are invited.

Mrs. Almond Webb of Waukegan is visiting her daughter Mrs. David Pullen.

The cemetery society will meet on Thursday afternoon, May 30. Supper will be served.

MILLBURN

John Shephardson has the scarlet fever.

Scott Levy has started to build a new barn.

Wm. McGuire spent over Sunday in Waukegan.

Eugene Strang and son of Waukegan were Millburn visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hughes of Chicago visited relatives here this week.

Miss Florence Anderson spent Sunday with relatives in this vicinity.

Eastern Star entertained Thursday. Mrs. Page of Waukegan gave them a talk.

Mr. and Mrs. Safford left Monday for Elgin to attend the Congregational convention and also visit their daughter at Wheaton, Ill.

SALEM

Mrs. A. Burgess visited last week in Chicago.

Mrs. Julia Johnson visited her sister at Bristol Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foster were Kenosha visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. VanAlstin were Kenosha visitors Wednesday.

Arista Foster of Roberts, Ill., arrived here Tuesday for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Scholar of Chicago arrived last week to remain for the summer.

Mrs. H. Scheloske visited her sister, Mrs. Bailey in Milwaukee the past week.

"Moonshining" in Scotland.
The discovery was made, recently, in the mountainous region near Kyle of Lochalsh (Scotland) by the Rosshire preventive staff of a complete illicit whisky distilling plant. The still was covered with a caln, and had a capacity of 20 gallons, the smoke being led along the mountain side. The smugglers had conducted a regular traffic.

Square Foot and Foot Square.
There is no difference in area between one square foot and one foot square, though there may be a difference in the shape and dimensions of the surfaces. For instance, one square foot may be enclosed by a circular line, a hexagon, a triangle, or a rectangle. One foot square is an area of fixed form, the four sides being equal and the four angles all right angles. Seven square feet and seven foot square are not equivalent, either in the dimensions of the sides or the area contained.

Finally Excused.
A juror summoned to serve in the court of Judge Gates asked to be excused because of pressing business that he must attend to. The judge refused to excuse him and went on with the examination of other jurors. Every once in a while this juror would interrupt and ask to be excused because of the pressing needs of his business and the judge would command him to sit down. At last Judge Gates, losing patience, demanded: "And what is your business, sir, that is so pressing?"
"I am a guard at the smallpox hospital and I have left six smallpox patients there this morning who need my attention," he answered.
There was a stampede from the court room and the judge, holding his handkerchief to his nose, nodded for the juror to go.—Exchange.

HAD LOST HIS "CREDENTIALS"

Salesman May Have Improved His Appearance, But Shave Cost Him Customers.

Charles A. Cotterill has a grand and gorgeous set of whiskers which, in their own gold and tawny way, show as many varying hues as changeable silk under the midday sun. There are mixed up in that growth of beard all the marvelous tints of the sunrise, the South African gold mines, and the circus posters. But there is a sad story connected with the facial adornment.

The first year that Cotterill traveled for a big drug firm of New York city, he waved the whiskers up and down a wide territory, selling much merchandise and making many friends. At the end of the season he got a shave and on his next trip the tragedy began to unfold. Nobody knew him. Every time he went up to a man to whom he had made a sale previously, the fellow would say:

"You are not Cotterill. How well I remember Cotterill! He was a merry, good-natured, entertaining fellow, and he told such good stories. Besides, he had whiskers, and you have none. You can't be Cotterill."

After a week of this, Cotterill, utterly dejected by the fact that he could make no headway in his business, telegraphed his firm as follows: "Must have leave of absence long enough to grow a beard."

He has not shaved since.—Popular Magazine.

GREAT WRITER IN JEOPARDY

Charles Dickens Once Threatened With Arrest for Attempting to Pass Counterfeit Money.

One night when Dickens had retired at Gad's Hill he found he could not sleep. So he got up, dressed and determined to walk to London, about thirty miles away. He reached the suburbs early in the morning and applied at an early coffee house for some refreshments. When he had finished he gave the proprietor a sovereign, the smallest coin he had with him.

"It's a bad un," said the man, biting at it and trying to twist it in all directions, "and I shall give you in charge."

The coin did have a suspicious look. Dickens had carried some substance in his pocket which had oxidized it. Seeing that matters looked awkward, he said:

"But I am Charles Dickens!"
"Come, that won't do; any man could say he was Charles Dickens. How do I know?"

The man had been victimized a week previous and would take no more chances. At length Dickens suggested that they go to a chemist's and have the coin tested. A chemist was finally found when the shops had opened. The chemist immediately recognized the novelist, in spite of his dusty appearance, and the coffee house keeper was satisfactorily convinced that he had not been entertaining a confidence man.

Stomach Rebelled Against Tacks.

"I remember swallowing a few brads," casually admitted a Philadelphia shoemaker the other day, whose internal pains had puzzled the doctors for a year. The "few brads" turned out to be about a hundred brass tacks, which the X-rays showed to be sticking in the walls of the man's stomach. For the last ten years he had been using his mouth as a temporary tack-box while at work at his bench, and he was quite philosophical when occasionally one or two eluded his palate and slipped down his throat. The surgeons who examined him say that one section of the man's stomach has more tacks in it than the sole of a boot, and an operation is to be performed in the Philadelphia hospital, in which he lies, with the hope of saving his life.

Difference in Fathers.

Mme. de Stael, daughter of M. Necker, being at a ball with the daughter of M. de Juichen, lieutenant general of the marine, for whom she was in mourning, kept tormenting the latter to dance. The woman replied that she could not dance while she was in mourning for her father; but Mme. de Stael still importuned her until she said:

"Consider, madame, if you had had the misfortune to lose your father, could you think of dancing so soon?"

"Oh!" returned the other with a haughty air, "there is such a difference between fathers and fathers."

"True, madame," replied her companion, "there is a great difference. My father served his king a country for sixty years—yours, in a fortnight, has ruined both."

American Cocoa the Best.

Now that cocoa has become such a popular and necessary drink, the American factories are making the best in the world. They buy only the highest class of cocoa beans and use the most improved machinery. Most imported cocoas are not ground sufficiently fine, being more or less ground like pepper, while the good American cocoa is as fine and smooth as the best wheat flour, and thus held in solution more readily in milk or water.

Passing of the "Writing Masters."

One sometimes regrets the passing of the "writing master" of the schools of the last century, for even in these days of typewriting the signature must be handwritten. There seems to be a sort of slap-dash, conceited belief among the users of type machines that everybody can recognize his personal signature. This is an unfounded belief, and in a drawer by his side there are letters signed—by unknown persons who have never learned to write their name. Their bankers may possibly recognize the hieroglyphic. But it would ease matters if the user of the type machine would learn to write his own name distinctly. We are not all everybody's bankers.

Unequally Divided.

Sometimes A gets credit for saying what B may have felt and thought and what C had lived for years with courage and self-denial.—Miss Thackeray.

High Grade Plumbing Sanitary Appliances

W. E. Volkman

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

Telephone 462

Estimates Furnished ANTIOCH, ILL.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE DENTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Facsimile Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*
NEW YORK.
At 16 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act of 1906.

Look over my New line of team Harness. You can't beat my \$16.00 Single Harness
H. J. BROGAN
The Harness Man

New Undertaking Rooms
The undersigned has purchased the undertaking business from Wm White, and will in the future conduct same in the Klien Building. There will be a large office and show room, where will be displayed and extensive line of supplies from which selections can be made. A full line of caskets will be carried in stock, in this manner I can assure absolute satisfaction. G. E. Strang of Grayslake will be in charge until L. G. Strang can close up his business in Iowa. We have our hearses and give close application to our work. Call in and see the new rooms.
L. G. STRANG
Antioch, Illinois

THIS IS IT!
USE **A-B STOVE POLISH**
QUICK!—EASY! OUTLASTS ALL OTHERS!
SOLD EVERYWHERE!
A-B POLISH CO.
1515 MADISON AVE. CHICAGO

PATENTS
OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

In our experience covering a good many years we find the "Chicago Double A" brand of Portland Cement, is giving the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number of our patrons.
"Double A" Means "The best that can be made"
Tell us what you plan to build, we can obtain helpful booklets for you free. 1 1 1 1
Goodrich Lumber Co.
Antioch, Illinois